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PEACE CONFERENCE HOLDS MEETING ON SCHLESWIG AFFAIR

Armistice Terms to Be Ready
for Final Consideration and
Adoption Next Week—British
Premier Postpones Visit

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Council of Ten is meeting today for discussion of the Polish and Schleswig questions, and the Danish representatives are expected to present their case. Probably M. Stephen Pichon will take the chair.

Mr. Lloyd George has postponed his return to Paris until next week, when the armistice terms will be ready for final consideration and adoption, and it is hoped by that time M. Clemenceau will be able to take part in the discussion. Mr. A. J. Balfour will visit the French Premier tomorrow to confer with him on Peace Conference matters.

Emile Cottin was brought before the examining magistrate at the Law Courts yesterday, but refused to make a statement. The police are making a number of domiciliary visits in the Montrouge and Bellevue quarters, and have raided the premises of the newspaper, Libération, an anarchist sheet with a virulent propaganda campaign to its account. Cottin's room was found stacked with anarchist literature.

In connection with the evidence adduced by M. Louis Klotz regarding the premeditated character of the industrial destruction perpetrated by the enemy, the Lille Chamber of Commerce publishes a secret document, issued in 1915 by the German headquarters staff, which fully corroborates M. Klotz' statements. The document demands full particulars of all the industrial enterprises functioning in peace times in occupied French territory. A prepared list of questions is furnished, and a request is made to the commanding officers and the governors of the Lille and Metz administration, to see that the questions are answered in line with information obtained from bank records, communal administration statistics and examination of firms' entries.

"In making such examination, everything must be avoided likely to awaken French suspicion; the inquiry is being made in German interests." This instruction is underlined. The secret order is signed "Zoellner."

For Peace and Progress

Hamilton Holt Asks People to Be
Loyal to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York (Friday)—Provision by the special committee at Paris which drew up the League of Nations plan for the cooperative development of international life through a body of delegates, for administrative committees and for the power of amendments, has made it certain that the league will not only be one to enforce peace, but also one to enforce progress, according to a message received from Hamilton Holt, who is representing the League to Enforce Peace in Paris.

Mr. Holt added that now is the time of all times for the American people to show their loyalty to President Wilson, because of the sinister campaign of "vilification" waged against him in Europe. "Mr. Holt says that this campaign is so powerful that many people think the American people are not behind the President in this crisis of the world's history. 'We have supported our boys on the battle front,' said Mr. Holt, 'and they have won the war. Let us support our President, and he will win the peace.'"

The message was read by Dr. Edwin E. Blouin, of the Independent at New York University. Dr. Blouin, who is a member of the League to Enforce Peace, said that the proposed constitution of the League of Nations was a great step forward, and was "better than we hoped to get."

Commission on Labor

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The following official communiqué was issued today:

"The eleventh meeting of the commission on international labor legislation took place under the presidency of Samuel Gompers this morning. The discussion of the British scheme was continued and the commission considered the method of ratification and enforcement by the different states of the conventions passed by the international labor conference."

Freedom of Transit Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The following communiqué was issued today: The sub-committee of the Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Waterways and Railways for the study of freedom of transit, held a meeting on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock.

"The chairman, referring to the dastardly attack on M. Clemenceau on the previous day, expressed the sympathy of the members of the sub-committee and their satisfaction that the attack had not been serious. It was agreed that a resolution in that sense should be signed by all members of the commission and be sent to

M. Clemenceau by the Secretary-General. Subsequently an interesting exchange of views took place on the amendments to the British draft convention on freedom of transit, which had been proposed by the United States delegation, the Italian delegation, the Portuguese delegation and the Grecian delegation. The discussion of the first half of the draft was completed, and it was agreed that a further meeting to complete the discussion should be held on Monday, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock."

Premier Receives Ministers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Official bulletins issued today show that those in attendance upon M. Clemenceau have no longer any concern regarding the effects of Wednesday's attack, the Premier's condition being reported as excellent. Several members of the Supreme War Council were received by him at his residence during the day, and it is hoped that he will be able to resume his usual political duties within a few days.

UNION OF WORLD RADICALS SOUGHT

Executive Board of the I. W. W.
Plans Amalgamation That
Will Include Syndicalists in
All Parts of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ultimate amalgamation of the ultra-radical labor organizations of the world is aimed at in action taken here by the general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World, meeting on Friday at general headquarters at 1001 West Madison Street. The organizations included are those built upon the class struggle, insistent upon the overthrow of capitalism, and determined that the only way of accomplishing this end is through industrial, not political, action.

The I. W. W. executives took the first steps toward their goal of world organization of radicals in laying plans for an interchange of cards of all syndicalist unions with the I. W. W., and in drawing up a manifesto for an international convention of marine transport workers to formulate plans for an international Marine Transport Workers Union, to include the I. W. W. and all foreign syndicalist unions and such other marine transport workers as wish to come in.

The general executive board endorsed the plan of a general strike to free all classes of war prisoners. It also arranged for a general convention of the I. W. W. to be held in Chicago this summer, if it can be held here. The constitution calls for an annual convention, but this will be the first since November, 1916.

Organization Perfected

Organization, which has been on a temporary basis since the arrest and conviction of the I. W. W. leaders, was placed on a permanent footing until the time of this convention. Until then the following have been elected as the members of the general executive board: W. L. Fisher, Seattle, Washington; Thomas Doyle, Sioux City, Iowa; John Burke, Cleveland, Ohio; James Scott, New York City; John Korpi, Butte, Montana. Action had not been taken on the general secretary-treasurer up to a late hour on Friday night. Peter Stone, who has been serving as the temporary general secretary-treasurer, the executive chief of the organization, supplying the foregoing and following information. Said Mr. Stone:

"We are practically working toward a combination of all the syndicalist unions in the world in an effort to get international action on any question that affects the world, something that the American Federation of Labor is trying to do at the Peace Conference, except that we are trying to combine the syndicalist and radical unions."

"This comes as an original request from the Marine Transport Workers Union of Spain and Cuba to the I. W. W. to call such a meeting. It has also been reported favorably upon by Marine Transport Workers in South America, in Argentina, and Mexico. Unity of action among the international transport workers would be very effective. We elected a conference committee, which will set a day and make arrangements. The manifesto calling the conference was drawn up today."

Class Struggle the Basis

The I. W. W. executive head was asked for a definition of syndicalism which would indicate those radical organizations of the world with whom fellowship was sought by the American group. He said: "Syndicalism is class conscious industrial unionism—that means recognizing the class struggle and the form of industrial unionism as an offensive and defensive weapon, and the industrial democracy as the ultimate form of society."

Asked further to define industrial unionism, Mr. Stone continued: "Industrial unionism is the organization of all the workers in a given industry in one big union comprising that industry, contrary to organization by crafts or trades."

No previous attempt, so far as he knew, had ever been made to bring the syndicalist organizations of the world together, said Mr. Stone.

PRESIDENT WILL RETURN TO FRANCE

Mr. Wilson to Depart on March
5, Following League Confer-
ences in Washington—Boston
Speech to Be Extemporaneous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson will be in Washington only one week after his return. A wireless message to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on Friday, from Captain McCauley, of the steamship George Washington, gave information that the vessel would proceed to New York after the presidential party leaves her at Boston, and be ready for departure back to France on March 5.

The George Washington, Captain McCauley said, will arrive at Boston not later than noon on Monday. The President will leave the ship just outside President Roads, and proceed to Boston by whatever means the local committee of arrangements may have provided. The transport will leave at once for New York to discharge her troops, who are coming home from France.

The President will speak extemporaneously in Boston, it is understood from a message to Joseph T. Tumulty, his secretary. He will leave Boston on Monday night by special train, and will be at his desk in the executive offices here on Tuesday forenoon. In all available destroyers at Boston have been ordered to proceed to sea and escort the presidential ship. The exoplanes at Chatham, Massachusetts, will give aerial escort.

A vast amount of work awaits the President here. He will have to read and act upon all the bills that Congress will pass and those which now await his signature. In addition to these, Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's private secretary, will take a number of important measures to Boston, so that the President may get an early start on his work.

In addition to the dinner conference with members of the Foreign Relations Committee of both the Senate and House, the President probably will address a joint session of Congress later this week, when he will discuss the League of Nations plan in detail and give an account of his work in France and the political lessons and impressions he has received while abroad.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, has been planning a meeting in Washington of the governors of the states while the President is here, to discuss the unemployment problem. The short stay of the President in the capital may make it necessary to defer this meeting.

Boston Plans Complete

President Will Speak in Afternoon
and Leave for Washington at Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In honor of President Wilson's home-coming from the European Peace Conference, a general public holiday has been declared in Boston for next Monday, the day that the steamer George Washington, now nearing America's shores with the presidential party on board, is scheduled to reach this port. A wireless message received from the steamer on Friday stated that Mr. Wilson desires to deliver his promised speech on Monday afternoon, rather than in the evening, to permit his return by rail to Washington that night, in order that he may arrive at the White House early on Tuesday, after an absence of about 12 weeks.

In requesting a general cessation of business during the President's visit to this city, the Mayor, Andrew J. Peters, emphasized the significance of the occasion in these words: "Monday, the 24th of February, 1919, will ever be one of the most noteworthy days in the history of this city. For the first time in history, the President of the United States returns from foreign shores following the most signal international conference the world has ever witnessed. In returning through the port of Boston, the President pays us a signal honor. It is our privilege and duty to do him the honor he so richly deserves."

A proclamation proposing that business generally be suspended for a period on Monday during the visit of President Wilson in Boston was likewise issued on Friday by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts.

Holiday in Schools

The public schools of the city also will remain closed for the day, and many thousands of children will be among the vast throng of citizens, soldiers, and sailors who will line the route of the presidential procession through the streets of the city.

Mayor Peters received word by wireless directly from the President on Friday, in which Mr. Wilson emphasized his desire to be in Washington on the morning following his arrival in the United States. This message is as follows:

"Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Boston, Massachusetts:

"Cannot make evening speech at Boston. It is my duty to leave early in the evening of Monday, so as to be in Washington Tuesday morning. Have all arrangements informal."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Will Be Welcomed at Pier

Although Friday's wireless message from the President caused the Mayor to make some hasty changes in the

program for the reception, it does not interfere with the general form of a big fête day that has been arranged for. The Mayor, accompanied by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and a group of naval and military officers, will proceed down the harbor aboard the coast guard cutter Ossipee, and extend the official welcome. The Ossipee only recently put into port, ending a long period of duty overseas. A guard of honor, comprising 50 senior officers of the army, navy and state guard, will be assembled on Commonwealth Pier for the exercises planned for the moment the President steps his foot on America's shore once more. Troop A of the state guard will form the official escort of the procession to the President's hotel. At the State House, a reviewing stand has been erected to accommodate Channing Cox, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, and the legislative reception committee, in addition to 500 disabled soldiers.

A committee of women has been named by Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, wife of the Mayor, to officially greet Mrs. Wilson. Among the members of the committee is Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, famous for her connection with the Russian Revolution, who is now visiting in Boston.

BRITISH POLICY IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

Viscount Peel Says Troops
Around Archangel Will Be
Reinforced if Necessary—Re-
port on the Asiatic Provinces

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—In the House of Lords yesterday Viscount Bryce raised the question of the welfare of the population in the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, following the conclusion of the armistice with Turkey. In reply, Earl Curzon said that in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria, the populations were enjoying more prosperity than they ever did under Turkey. More had been done in two years for these people than had been done in the preceding five centuries. Everything was being done that was possible in the case of outlying districts, and pressure was being brought to bear on Constantinople.

Fifteen thousand Armenians, he added, were being kept from food shortage by the efforts of Great Britain. Earl Curzon then outlined measures of cooperation with the American relief units. The Marquess of Lansdowne asked for reassurances regarding the position at Archangel. Earl Curzon, in reply, stated that an attempt to deal with Bolshevism piecemeal would be disastrous, and even if the Archangel positions were abandoned, the local anti-Bolshevist Government would fight on.

Viscount Peel, Undersecretary of the War Office, stated local troops, equipped and supplied from Europe, had already appeared in the fighting with success. There was no immediate anxiety felt for the troops in those regions, but there was need for technical forces to execute the distribution of supplies. If the Bolshevist attack persevered, it would be necessary to send reinforcements.

The House of Commons resumed consideration of the new rules of procedure, and a motion was agreed to, giving power to the Speaker, chairman of ways and means, or deputy-chairman, as the case may be, to select new amendments or clauses to be proposed, and, if he thinks fit, ask a member who has given notice of amendment, to give an explanation of it. Sir Gordon Hewart, the attorney-general, also moved a new standing order providing that the House might be adjourned after questions on any day, and, if a question of urgent public importance had to be debated, the debate should take place at the succeeding sitting. This was criticized by J. H. Thomas, of the Labor Party, as a dangerous motion, involving delay in discussion. After further criticism by Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks, the original proposal was amended in two respects before being made a standing order of the House.

Two days' notice is provided for, and a concession was given to private members by a provision that the Speaker shall suspend, instead of adjourning, the sitting of the House until 8.15, when it is desired to discuss a matter of urgent importance.

The government made another concession, when Mr. Bonar Law moved that, during the present session, and within defined limits, the estimates should be referred to a standing committee. Sir Donald Maclean objected on the ground that the policy ought to be decided on the floor of the House, while the government contemplated reducing the Commons' power of control. Finally on promise of the government to restore the period of 20 days for discussion of supply, instead of 12, as previously proposed, the new rule was agreed to, and the House adjourned at 8.50.

RELIEF CANVASS STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—A house-to-house canvass for New York's quota of \$6,000,000 toward the \$30,000,000 campaign for Armenian and Syrian relief was begun here on Friday. One relief ship, carrying workers and supplies, has just arrived at Constantinople. "The artillery was very active along the whole line."

GERMAN NATIONAL COLORS ARE FIXED

States Committee Decides on
Black, Red and Gold—Amer-
ican Provision Ships Have
Now Reached Danzig

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German Government wireless announces: The states committee, which has replaced the Bundesrat, has decided that the future German national colors shall be black, red, and gold, which were the colors of the German Democrats of 1848, and also symbolize the union of the German races, including the German-Austrians.

The two first American provision ships for Poland reached Danzig with 10,000 tons of provisions on Feb. 17. The ships are carefully guarded, and transportation will begin immediately. In the German National Assembly, on Wednesday, the Prussian War Minister stated that the German Army of the future would be very modest, but the preparation of a scheme was impossible at the moment. Provisional institutions like the volunteer corps must suffice for the present; but these would be combined into a uniform body for defense of the State.

Troops for Coal Fields

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The strike organized by the Spartacists in the Ruhr coal field has assumed serious proportions and encounters have occurred with the forces of the government, which announces its intention of concentrating 30,000 troops for suppressing the movement, and is stated to have been authorized by the entente to send troops for the purpose into certain districts of the neutral zone around Cologne and in the Rhine region.

Frau Juchacz' Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Frau Marie Juchacz, Majority Socialist deputy who spoke in the German National Assembly on Wednesday was assigned the task of protesting against the non-repatriation of German war prisoners and the maintenance of the blockade. The papers state that she began her career as a maid servant, and worked her way up, by her own exertions, finally becoming a Socialist Party official and editor.

Premier Reported Assassinated

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Kurt Eisner, Premier of Bavaria, was assassinated this morning, according to a Munich dispatch received in Amsterdam, being shot by Lieutenant Count Arco Valley. The count was wounded severely by a guard.

Kurt Eisner, who seized the reins of government in Bavaria, after the deposition of the royal family early in November, was a Socialist of the more radical type, and recent reports from Munich have been that he was heading a Spartacist movement against the Moderate and Conservative factions in Bavaria.

Of a Jewish family coming from Galicia, he was at one time editor-in-chief of the Vorwarts of Berlin. He was arrested last April by the Bavarian Government.

Herr Eisner always had been opposed to the German Majority Socialists, and since his rise to power in Bavaria, had repeatedly attacked President Ebert and his colleagues.

Late in November he severed relations with the Berlin Government, and there has been some question whether Bavaria, under his control, would join the German Republic. He was not a delegate to the German National Assembly, having been defeated in the elections.

He attended the International Labor Conference at Berne early this month, where he attacked the German Majority Socialists, declared himself strongly against Bolshevism, and charged the Germans with ill-treating French prisoners of war.

Spartacists Use Heavy Artillery

BREMEN, Germany (Thursday)—According to the Tageblatt, 300 Spartacists bombarded Bottrop, causing great damage, including the shattering of the town hall.

The defenders were powerless against the heavy artillery and hoisted the white flag. The Spartacists then entered the town and stopped all work.

GERMANS' ATTACK REPORTED IN POSEN

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires.

NEW YORK, New York—The following cable message was received here on Friday from John F. Bass, press representative with the American Mission to Poland, dated Warsaw, Feb. 18: "Telephone messages from Posen state that notwithstanding the declaration line established by the armistice committee in Spa, the Germans, in strong forces, attacked Kopenica, in the Province of Posen at 5 a. m. today (Tuesday). 'The artillery was very active along the whole line.'"

BERNE DELEGATES TALK WITH PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British delegation to the Berne International Socialist Conference reported to Mr. Lloyd George today at 10 Downing Street on the work done at the conference.

SHIPPING BOARD CHARGES DENIED

President of Insurance Company
Sends Reply to Representative
Moore Regarding Allegations
Involving Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Allegations and charges emanating from members of the United States Shipping Board, and from its chairman, Edward N. Hurley, in particular, to the effect that United States insurance companies and underwriters are discriminating against United States shipping in favor of British interests have been given a direct denial in a letter addressed to J. H. Moore, member of the United States House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, by Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, president of an insurance company.

Mr. Hurley has apparently made more than an intimation that marine insurance companies in the United States are dominated by British influence and that this accounted for the lower rates of insurance which in many cases British shippers have been able to get from the underwriters. The charge was made the basis for a proposal to establish an insurance department of the United States Government to protect the commerce of this country and to enable it to compete successfully against ships and cargoes having more favorable rates.

"The charge," says the letter, "that American insurance companies are dominated by British influence is untrue; that they are discriminating against American shipping is also untrue, as is the charge that American underwriters are endeavoring to cripple American merchant shipping in favor of British rivals."

"These charges probably arose from the fact that many of the wooden ships constructed by the Shipping Board against the advice of marine experts, have proved, as was anticipated, unsuitable for the transportation of cargoes overseas and consequently the Shipping Board finds it difficult to insure them or the cargoes to be transported anywhere in the world."

Not only does the Shipping Board find it difficult to insure these vessels, but apparently Mr. Hurley found it rather difficult to sell them to European shipping interests during his recent trip. The letter to Mr. Moore points out that the surveys of the insurance companies were not given access to the yards where these ships were constructed and that the work went on "in defiance of experts," who at the very beginning declared that no good came from the use of green lumber in the construction of ships.

"If the Shipping Board gives us good ships they will get good rates for them," the writer declares. "As to the proposal on behalf of Mr. Hurley and Senator Fletcher to create an insurance department of the government to protect American commerce, it is not needed. In so far as it renders the treasury of the United States responsible for the insurance of wooden ships or poorly constructed ships, it would be welcomed by American underwriters as taking a burden off their shoulders. But as a citizen I would like to point out that not even the United States Treasury can keep a leaky or otherwise unworthy ship afloat at sea."

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN ATTACKED BY SENATOR BORAH

In Speech Before United States
Senate, He Objects to What
He Says Is a Departure From
Policy of Nation's Founders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"In a single line I can state my position—that there is not a supernatural tribunal or a supernatural government which can be created or devised by the wit of man so well calculated to take care of this republic as the conscience and the wisdom of the 100,000,000 people to whom the loving God has intrusted its keeping and its destiny."

This was the peroration with which Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and an orator of national reputation, concluded an attack on the proposed League of Nations in the United States Senate on Friday.

As the Senator concluded an indictment which the friends and foes of the league admitted to be a masterful exposition of his point of view, the galleries broke into applause, the Senate business was temporarily adjourned, and scores of senators from both sides of the chamber thronged around Senator Borah to congratulate him on his effort. Senator Borah's speech was regarded as of more than ordinary significance. As the most inveterate and outspoken opponent of the league and an avowed champion of what he feels to be the traditional policy of the United States, the speech of the Senator from Idaho indicated the strategic highway along which the forces of opposition will march in their appeal to the people against the alleged danger of departing from the moorings established by the founders of the nation.

Departure From Traditional Policy

Speaking for one hour and a half, Senator Borah asserted that the proposed league is a departure from traditional policy; that ratification of the League of Nations meant the destruction of the Monroe Doctrine and the handing over to the executive council of the league of the destinies of the Western Hemisphere in the emergencies of the future; that it meant the delegation of the military and economic resources of the United States to this executive council to be used to carry out the mandates of the league and to be used to "guarantee the territorial integrity of nations" in all parts of the world. Such a surrender, he contended, could not be accomplished without taking a plebiscite of the American people.

"I believe that this proposed program," said Senator Borah, "if it is to be made effective and operative under the proposed constitution of the league, necessarily involves a change in our Constitution. Certainly questions of that kind ought to be submitted to a plebiscite or to a vote of the people of the country. This program can never be a success unless there is behind it the intelligent and sustained public opinion of the people of the United States. Therefore, from the standpoint of expediency and from the standpoint of fairness to those who are involved, the people, the mass of the people, ought to be consulted and their approval had before we proceed."

Reply to Statements by Mr. Taft

Senator Borah told the Senate he would have deferred his address had it not been for an interview given out by former President Taft, which, he said, was "to the utmost degree misleading." In this interview Mr. Taft, Senator Borah said, "informs the American people, from the pedestal of a former President, that this program

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does not destroy the policy announced by Washington in his farewell address, and does not destroy the Monroe Doctrine, two fundamental principles indispensable to the happiness and future tranquility of the American people." Senator Borah here proceeded to outline the policies laid down by Washington and Monroe.

"Why quit our own land to stand upon foreign ground?" continued Senator Borah. "Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of a European ambition, rivalry, interests, honor or caprice? Are there people in this day who believe that a Europe now and in the future shall be free of selfishness, of caprice or ambition? If not, are we not undertaking the same task against which the Father of our country warned when he bade farewell to public service?"

Continuing his reply to Mr. Taft, Senator Borah said: "The former President said the Monroe Doctrine is covered and extended to the world. That was the condition before Monroe announced it. The world was one, Monroe determined to separate and divide it and divorce it, and that was the very object of it. It was a distinct announcement that the European system could not be transferred to America. The rest was simply detail."

"We could not even share the responsibility of the execution of the Monroe Doctrine upon the western continent. It is individual; it is individual; it is the law of self-defense. It belongs to us, and we alone must determine when it shall be enforced and when it shall be executed. Yet we are solemnly advised that although we should share it with all the governments of Europe and Asia and all the tribes of the different generations which may in the future be organized into some form of government, it is still the doctrine of self-defense which Jefferson and Monroe announced and which Mr. Root so clearly explained."

Territorial Integrity
Turning to Article X of the proposed Constitution of the League of Nations, the Senator from Idaho declared that it provides for the territorial integrity of the member nations of the League, and then continued: "The first obligation which we assume is to protect the territorial integrity of the British Empire. That takes us into every part of the civilized world. That is the most radical departure from the Washington policy."

"If the territorial integrity of any part of the British Empire shall be threatened, not the Congress of the United States, not the government of the United States, determine what shall be done, but the executive council of which the American people have one member is to determine what is to be done. We, if we mean what we say in this constitution, are pledging ourselves, our honor and our sacred lives to territorial possessions the world over and not leaving it to the judgment and sense of the American people, but to the diplomatists of Europe."

Representation in Council
Expressing friendship and admiration for Great Britain, Senator Borah contended that British diplomacy had won a great victory; that under the league constitution the Dominions are recognized as nations, and that the British Empire would have five votes to one for the United States in the council of the league. "Great Britain," Senator Borah said, "has wisely surrendered nothing, not the 'freedom of the seas,' not the right to the largest navy, and not the existing alliances. On the other hand, we have surrendered the traditional foreign policy of this country which has been established for 100 years, and we have gone behind these powers and placed at their disposal our finances, our man-power and our full capacity to guarantee the integrity of their possessions all over the globe. Is it an even balance between these great powers and the United States?"

Senator Fall Explains
In Letter, He Advises That President Make Statement to Congress
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The office of Senator Fall of New Mexico, a Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who, like Senator Borah of Idaho, declined President Wilson's invitation to dine at the White House and discuss the proposed League of Nations, made public on Friday the Senator's telegram to Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, sent from his home at Three Rivers, New Mexico. The message follows:

"Your letter containing paraphrase of the President's cable message to you forwarded and received today from my office. I should be most pleased to hear the President fully and upon each article of the proposed League of Nations. I could not, however, agree to treat as confidential any such explanation or even statement of fact as a basis for such argument, and with utmost deference must say as reason for declining dinner invitation for 26th that the statement, in my opinion, should be made to a joint public session of Congress, to the end that, while receiving the earnest and respectful attention of the proper committees, the various articles and the President's real reasons for advocating same might at the same time be considered by all members of the Congress and all the people and their true public opinion, properly and fully informed, have an opportunity for making itself felt."

League Critics Answered
Former President Taft Says Plan Recognizes Monroe Doctrine
SAN FRANCISCO, California—William H. Taft, addressing the closing session of the Pacific Coast Congress of the League to Enforce Peace, replied to his critics and opponents of the plan for the establishment of a League of Nations, and referred particularly to an open letter addressed to him by Senator Borah of Idaho, which ques-

tioned the efficacy of the Monroe Doctrine in the event the League of Nations plan was adopted.

"Senator Borah wants to know, in what he calls an open letter," said Mr. Taft, "whether I could consent to a League of Nations in which the Monroe Doctrine is not recognized. I will answer him by saying that I would like to have the Monroe Doctrine acknowledged specifically in such a league, but if a recognition of its principles is contained in the covenant for such a league, I would not object to the form in which it is put."

"Article X of the covenant drafted in Paris extends the Monroe Doctrine to the entire world, and gives it the backing of the entire world. Consequently it recognizes the Monroe Doctrine, and I am in entire support of that covenant."

"What I would like to ask Senator Borah is this: If he insists upon the specific acknowledgment of the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant of the League of Nations, and if such recognition is given it in the covenant as finally agreed upon in Paris, will he vote for a treaty based upon the covenant as finally amended?"

"The wild words of Representative Fess and Senators Reed and Poindexter, shot out into the air on the theory that the people of this country do not read or that they will accept their bad statements unquestioned, would be humorous if they were not the utterances of such eminent and learned gentlemen."

Mr. Taft left San Francisco on Friday for Salt Lake City, Utah, to attend the Mountain Congress of the League to Enforce Peace.

First Details Asked for Senate
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution designed to prevent President Wilson from discussing publicly the proposed League of Nations until he has communicated details of the plan to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee was introduced on Friday by Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican. Consideration of the resolution went over under the rules.

BIG PROFITS OF THE DISTILLERS' TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—For the year ending Dec. 31, 1918, the report of the Distillers' Securities Corporation, sometimes known as the "whisky trust," shows that the net profits for the period, after providing for interest, income, excess profits, and all other taxes, depreciations and cost of administration, were \$10,056,588, the equivalent of \$31.12 a share on stock, compared with \$14.83 in 1917, and \$10.59 in 1916. Levy Mayer of Chicago, counsel for the corporation, is now directing the legal battle of the liquor interests in an attempt to annul the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution.

MAJOR W. ASTOR'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—In view of the proposed establishment of a ministry of health, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Maj. Waldorf Astor to the vacant chairmanship of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee. Major Astor will continue to act as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board.

CABINET TO APPLY WHITLEY SYSTEM

LONDON, England (Friday)—(Via Montreal)—At a conference of government officials and representatives of a number of trades unions, in regard to the application of the Whitley system to government establishments, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Minister of Labor, declared that the government was ready to apply the system, giving workmen a share of the management in all government workshops and yards.

CAMPAIGN IN POLAND FOR THE PRESIDENCY

WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—The campaign between Ignace Jan Paderewski and Gen. Joseph Pilsudski for the presidency of the new Republic of Poland is in full swing. Mr. Paderewski is not having an easy task. General Pilsudski's strength lies in his popularity with the army.

JOHN W. DAVIS AT AMERICA LODGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—John W. Davis, the American ambassador, was elected an honorary member of America Lodge at Free Masons Hall yesterday. Lord Amphil, pro-grand master, cordially welcomed Mr. Davis on behalf of English freemasonry.

THREE SHIPS TO BE 'POURED'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
GREENSBORO, North Carolina—The Liberty yard at Wilmington has begun pouring the concrete for the bottom of its first ship of that character of construction, which is also the third ship of the kind to be built in the United States. Finishing that, it will pour the bottom for the second ship; then go back to the first and pour the walls; then to the second, and so on until the operation is completed. After the ships have been "poured," the forms will be stripped away and the hulls allowed to dry for a month before launching. They will be taken to Jacksonville, Florida, for outfitting.

LORD ROBERT CECIL DISCUSSES LEAGUE

British Representative Says the "Project Must Not Be Overloaded at the Start"—Favors Popular Control of League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Robert Cecil, who has returned to London from Paris for a few days, yesterday received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and replied to several questions regarding the published draft of the League of Nations covenant. Questioned as to the demand voiced at the International Socialist conference at Berne for the central organ of the league to be composed not of government representatives but of elected representatives of the parliaments, Lord Robert said he was not unfavorable to some such proposal.

The only consideration, however, that advocates of this, or any other, modification should keep in mind is that the project must not be overloaded at the start. "I have very little doubt," Lord Robert said, "that when the league is in working order, it will be very desirable to bring it into close connection with the peoples of the world, and I should not be at all adverse to seeing some machinery for the purpose established at an early stage."

Economic Boycott Discussed

Asked whether he considered the published draft adequately provided for an eventual resort to the economic boycott, upon the value of which he personally has always laid much stress, Lord Robert unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. Under the covenant, he pointed out, each power must place its whole resources, economic, military, and financial, at the service of the league if the occasion should arise. Turning to the question of the maintenance of an international force, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor found that Lord Robert's opinion as to the practicability of such an arrangement is entirely unchanged. In his view, he observed, the selection of a commander-in-chief would alone present almost insuperable difficulties, and then there would be the other equally knotty problem as to where such a force should be stationed.

"It is worth considering, however, whether it would not be better to establish the League first," he said, "and then to bring the proposed parliamentary organism into existence. On that point, the League of Nations must be guided very largely by public opinion. As to the creation of a parliamentary body, I should be in favor of the step being taken immediately, although I do not regard the creation of such a body as essential to the success of the league." In his opinion, Lord Robert added, the inclusion of unofficial representatives would be an advantage, particularly from an educative point of view.

French Plan for Army

The French plan, he understood, was for each nation to stand pledged to contribute a certain fixed quota to the armed forces of the league, but that, he considered, would be equally impracticable, if only because of the difficulties involved in the necessity which would arise for seeing that the various powers were actually keeping such a force in readiness. "In short," Lord Robert said, "any attempt to create a special armed force at the service of the league, would be, in my judgment, ineffective unless you can obtain disarmament, and unnecessary if you can. Without disarmament, it would mean a return to a state of affairs similar to that of 1914, with gigantic forces on the continent facing one another, and I am sure the democracies of England and America would never tolerate the keeping in being of an armed force adequate to deal with such circumstances."

Opposes International Force

"If we succeed, as I hope we shall, in securing extensive disarmament, so as to reduce the effective armed force on the continent to proportions sufficient for public order, national safety, and nothing else, then the force would be insufficient for an aggressive act, the maintenance of a large international force would be not only unnecessary, but impracticable, for each country would only be authorized to keep up what was strictly necessary. Any state intermediate between these two would be moving either toward the old or the new state of things, and in either case an international force would seem to be impracticable."

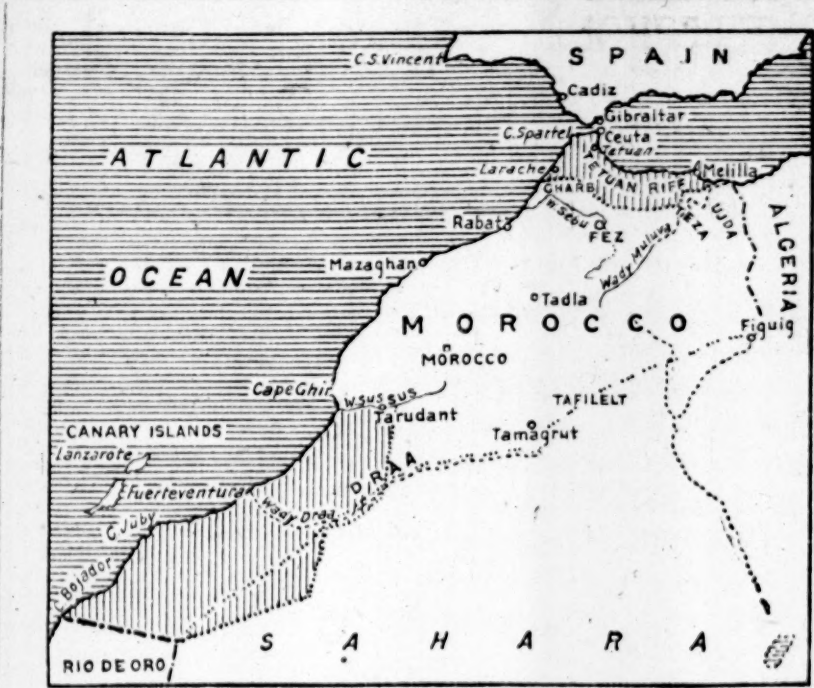
In conclusion, Lord Robert Cecil agreed that the position now is that the League of Nations covenant, as drafted, is before the world for its consideration. The British and American delegates, he added, will welcome criticism that is constructive, and he hoped, for his part, that the document would be the subject of full debate and discussion.

MAIL TUNNEL FOR NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill authorizing an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for building a mail tunnel between the Pennsylvania and the Grand Central railway stations in New York City was ordered favorably reported on Friday by unanimous vote of the Post Office Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

BROWN UNIVERSITY FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Brown University has already raised \$140,352 of the proposed \$150,000 war emergency fund. As a gift of \$20,000 has been promised if \$200,000 is reached, it was decided at a meeting of the class agents at the University Club to make the goal \$200,000.



Spanish zones in Morocco
Shaded portions of map show territory within Spanish sphere of influence, which Count de Romanones demands should not be changed at Peace Conference

SPANISH POLICY IN MOROCCO DEFENDED

Count de Romanones Expresses Determination to Maintain Status Quo—Labor Unrest Is Attributed to Syndicalists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—In a discussion on the Morocco situation in the Cortes, the government frankly declared itself wholly opposed to any surrender of Spain's present rights and possessions in Morocco, and simultaneously insisted that France has no cause for complaint against Spain. At the opening of the debate, Señor Rodos of the Catalan Party strongly condemned the successive governments' policy toward Raisuli, whereupon the Premier replied that he accepted responsibility for the policy concerning Raisuli, whom French official circles did not consider an enemy of France. France, he continued, had not taken in bad part the Spanish occupation of Cape Juby, which was within the Spanish zone, and the occupation of Ifni was equally essential. The termination of the war having brought her greater liberty of action, Spain would now adopt a somewhat different attitude toward Raisuli. The French Government had expressed satisfaction with Spain's attitude toward Abdul el Malek, a Moorish chief under German control.

The Spanish zone was now the envy of others, Count de Romanones said, and its value was incalculable, not only because of its extent, but because it was virtually a prolongation of the Spanish coasts and a safeguard for Spanish rule in the Mediterranean. Spain would be very foolish to abandon her rights in the Mediterranean, when all other nations were maintaining theirs. The Peace Conference would surely respect the Spanish title derived from the convention with France and England, and Spain would defend before the conference her aspiration to support the status quo in the Mediterranean.

These sentiments drew much applause from the Right, and the monarchist but many expressions of dissent from the Left. The labor situation continues very difficult, and another serious strike has broken out in Barcelona. The government claims to have traced the disturbances in Seville, Cordova, and Cadiz directly to Syndicalist machinations.

GEN. HERTZOG MAY CROSS ON WARSHIP

British Captain Offers to Carry South African Nationalists After Sailors' Refusal
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Earl of Selborne, former High Commissioner for South Africa, speaking at a meeting of the African Banking Corporation, referred to the action of the crew of the steamer Durham Castle in refusing to carry the Nationalist delegates to Europe for the purpose of laying their claims before the Peace Conference. He quite understood the feeling of the men, but he was glad that the Union Government had granted leave to General Hertzog and Mr. Malan to proceed to Europe, and he thought it was a stroke of genius on the part of the captain of H. M. S. Minerva to offer to carry them. It showed a sense of humor, which would excite complete approval in every loyal breast in South Africa, because nothing could be better than that these men should come to Europe and be exposed.

Following on the refusal of the Durham Castle to carry the Nationalist delegation, the announcement was made in the House of Assembly by the acting Premier that the admiral in command of the Cape station had in an informal way made an offer to carry the deputation in H. M. S. Minerva, which was leaving shortly for England.

AGAINST ALIEN SLACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature reported favorably on Friday the resolution for an act of Congress to prevent alien slackers during the draft from becoming citizens and for preventing their return to this country if they leave it.

thority by law to order what telephone rates should be made effective on intra-state business, the Public Utilities Commission of Utah has ordered all telephone companies within the State to ignore the federal order. The commission declared that the Postmaster-General's order was at variance with the laws of Utah and the only legal rates which could be charged were those legally filed by the companies with the commission.

CAIRO-AUSTRALIA AIR ROUTE SCHEME

Controller-General of Civil Aviation Tells British Government Plans for Air Transit

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(British Wireless Service)—"Preparations must be made for the day when all-British air routes will play a great part in the maintenance of the commercial existence of the British Empire," said Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederic H. Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, in an address before members of the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club today. He said that the British Government had for some time been engaged in mapping out stages on an air route from Cairo to Australia, by way of Karachi, Singapore, and the Sunda Islands.

"The establishment of a postal service by aeroplane is a practical proposition," he said, "and it is one the Dominions will undoubtedly have in hand at an early date. Statistics show that for 10 years before the war, an average of £3,000,000 in gold was annually sent to the United Kingdom by Australia. I leave it to you men of business to estimate the enormous gain that would be secured if this billion could be transferred and put into circulation in, say, 10 days instead of 60."

He outlined the work that is being done in establishing aerial postal routes between England and France, and between Boulogne and Cologne, where the British troops are located. At present, a letter is five days in transit between London and Cologne, and the speaker declared that this time could be reduced to seven hours. A regular timetable is now being made out and landing stages are being fixed.

COLLECTING WAR TAXES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A statement has been issued by the Canadian Department of Finance giving certain information respecting the working of the Business Profits War Tax Act and the Income War Tax Act of 1917. Under the former, assessments have been made aggregating some \$5,000,000, of which nearly \$800,000,000 have been collected, leaving the balance to be collected during the next two months.

Under the second act there were about 30,000 assessments made, of which 19,000 have been paid, these being on incomes of over \$3000 in the case of married persons and \$2000 in the case of unmarried people. The total assessed amount was \$5,500,000, of which about \$3,500,000 have been collected.

The Finance Department has also issued a statement showing Canada's claims against Germany on account of war expenditure. This now reaches the total of \$1,122,000,000, the items making it having all passed through the books of the Finance Department. In addition to this there is a further sum of nearly \$20,000,000, claims for damages on behalf of individual Canadians.

SKIMMED MILK STATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—To conserve the surplus supply of skimmed milk which always exists from January until June and is needlessly wasted, the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense will open supply stations in the congested districts and schools of the city. The milk will be sold at 5 cents a quart and members of the Twentieth Century Club will act as saleswomen. The Food Conservation Center has outlined a program dealing with the uses of skimmed milk.

"The statement that we were 50 per cent short in horses was from Colonel Peck, a regular army officer, who was the inspector-general of the corps to which the thirty-fifth belonged. It is filed in full with the investigating committee and it will provide an astounding revelation when the committee goes into the entire matter."

UTAH IGNORES RATE ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—On the ground that the Postmaster-General of the United States was without au-

MADE OF left-over roast beef—it can be more delicious than it was yesterday if into it you put a tablespoonful of that rich, Frenchy

Beef Stew

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MOSCOW MESSAGE ON LABOR MISSION

Bolshevik Government Will Admit Delegates From Berne—Seeks Reciprocal Privileges

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Un-signed Moscow Government wireless messages to the Social Democratic Party of Austria-Hungary regarding the admission of a mission from the Berne conference reads:

"Although we do not recognize the Berne conference, either as a Socialist body or as representative of the working classes, we have, nevertheless, decided to allow the commission to travel to Russia and have guaranteed the possibility of their making a thorough study of conditions in Russia, just as we would allow any bourgeois commission to visit Russia for the purpose of obtaining information, even though it were in direct or indirect relations with any government, and even if such a government had undertaken an armed attack upon the Soviet Republic."

In these circumstances, the message continues, "we" would like to know whether the governments of the democratic countries, whose subjects are participating in the commission, would allow a commission appointed by the Soviet Republic to travel to their countries.

SURPLUS WHEAT IN CANADA GUARANTEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In order to still certain doubts as to whether the exportable surplus of Canada's wheat crop for 1918 would be taken at the fixed price by the British Government, Sir Thomas White, acting Premier, recently issued a statement. He said that the guarantee which had been given by the Dominion Government that Canada's 1918 wheat crop would be purchased at a fixed price still held good. The Canadian Government's arrangements with the British Government and the Wheat Export Company, which acted for them, was that the exportable surplus of last year's wheat crop would be purchased by them at the fixed price.

Under this arrangement large quantities of wheat have already been purchased from grain dealers. Arrangements had also been made whereby the Wheat Export Company would take delivery of documents and make payment for the wheat before the grain left Canada, this course being adopted owing to the congestion at ports and the consequent difficulty of moving the grain.

PARIS-PRAGUE AERIAL SERVICE IS DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German Government wireless states that the allied governments announce at Spa that they intend establishing an aerial service between Paris and Prague, and are providing for landing places in the neighborhood of Stuttgart and Nuremberg. They requested permission to execute the necessary works and also to make provision of materials to assist aeroplanes obliged to come down outside the landing places.

FURS

At the Lowest Prices we will offer this year

Final Clearance Sale

High Grade FURS

Price Reductions of 33 1/3 to 50%

Our annual February clearance sale is now being held.

We have reduced prices on the entire stock and some of the goods are marked to exactly ONE-HALF of regular prices.

It has been our custom in past years to confine our sale offerings to regular patrons. This year we are offering our money saving opportunity without restrictions.

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Send for Catalogue 1918

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Staple and Colored Worsted.
There is no better Hand Knitting Yarn made

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Lincoln Yarn Company, Mfrs.
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WALTHAM WATCHES

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REAGAN, KIPP CO.

162 Tremont Street—next to Keith's
BOSTON, MASS.

Plenty of satin oxfords
(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

GERMAN INTRIGUES WITH EGYPTIANS

**Most Notorious of Secret Agents
Was a Baron, Who Directed
Propaganda Under the Dis-
guise of a German Scholar**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—What is to be done with the Germans in Egypt where, as everywhere else, they have exerted a great amount of energy and untiring effort to develop their sphere of influence? Beneath a mask of commercial and economic penetration they have endeavored to win the sympathy of the Egyptians, and make of them partisans of German Kultur.

The most plausible reason the Germans gave for their effort to win Muhammadan sympathy in Egypt was that they were the only great European power that did not own Islamic colonies; consequently, they said, the Kaiser is Islam's staunchest friend, and his friendship is absolutely indisputable. But the Arabs, and especially the Egyptians, saw through this obvious misrepresentation of facts and rightly argued that if the Germans did not own Islamic colonies the reason was that they had not been given the chance.

It is, perhaps, not generally known how Germany was on the point of concluding a treaty with Turkey for a one hundred years' lease of Tripoli when Italy stepped in and took energetic action to checkmate the Kaiser's negotiations. Besides, Egyptians had but to compare the prosperous state of their country under British protection with the anarchy and economic poverty that reign in Turkey under German influence. Nevertheless, the Kaiser's government and his subjects in Egypt did not spare either energy or time for the moral and economic subjugation of the Nile Valley. The task was a difficult one, but the several agents who worked for Germany were not easily discouraged, and it is interesting to review a few of their numerous machinations.

Spy an Oriental Scholar

The most notorious of these secret agents was a Baron. He directed his German propaganda in Egypt and Arabia under the guise of an Orientalist scholar. During a certain period his only official character consisted in being "attaché honoraire" to the German agency in Cairo. He spent most of his time in frequenting the company of influential Egyptians and Arabs; he penetrated into many a household of the desert, mixed with ulamas and religious dignitaries, ingratiated himself into the confidence of many a sheik, and traveled as far as Damascus in pursuit of his object. The cloak of Oriental scholarship he had adopted permitted him to act freely, and no doubts were entertained at the time as to his real character. Suddenly he was made "Conseiller d'Ambassade," and Berlin newspapers became less discreet and spoke openly of the great confidence the Kaiser had in the so-called scholar and of the long interviews he had with his imperial master.

A few years later the Baron was mixed up in a celebrated espionage case in Egypt which attracted some public attention, and many Anglo-Egyptians then remembered how a few years back in Cairo the sound of quite an arsenal of typewriters was to be heard coming through the wide-open windows of a certain large villa at Kasr-el-Doubara, which was once Lord Kitchener's residence but which was then occupied by the Baron, and felt certain that it was but another branch of the widely spread German spy system, in other words, of the German Secret Service Bureau.

Many Wireless Installations

The agents who worked for Germany in the wake of the Baron were more discreet, and disguised their real object beneath the cloak of financial or commercial pursuits. It was thus with surprise that the Egyptian Government discovered wireless installations in many dwellings of apparently harmless German merchants. After the outbreak of hostilities, the authorities discovered that a German lieutenant in the Egyptian police force kept in his possession explosives and bombs destined to obstruct the canal and blow up bridges and railway tracks. He was tried by the military authorities there and sentenced to penal servitude for life and to public degradation.

Special mention should be made of Herr Padel. Previously Consul-General, then dragoman to the German Embassy in Constantinople, he one day appeared as managing director of the Egyptische Hypotheken Bank, a German institution that advanced money on mortgage. Through this he succeeded in penetrating into native circles, but his especial success was winning the confidence of the Khedive. His intrigues and activity in getting information had become so notoriously apparent that he was one of the first to be invited by the Egyptian Government to leave Egyptian soil.

It was through the formation of financial and commercial organizations that the Germans endeavored to win native sympathy and develop their influence in Egypt. They reasoned that their economic penetration would bring them ultimately into more intimate contact with all classes of natives, on whose sympathy and support they would eventually be able to count.

Thus many and important branches of the Deutsch-Orient Bank were established in the principal towns of Egypt, which, thanks to exceptional facilities they extended to the public, were enabled, after a short period, to count amongst their clients many rich and influential natives. This German bank appealed especially to native Islamic institutions, such as the Nationalist Party, and the Egyptian

Red Crescent Society, whose bankers it became.

The Germans' commercial activity in Egypt has also been prodigious. Commercial travelers and representatives of German articles were legion. They carefully studied the needs of the country and either sent original goods to answer these needs or imitated goods already in demand. They understood that reduced prices and credit were the two most effective weapons they could wield, and consequently inundated the market with cheap "made in Germany" goods. Neither were they lacking in industrial enterprise. The firm of Lindemann, backed by great banking resources, became foremost in the cotton trade. The Germans tried their hand at being large landed proprietors as well, but in this case their agent, a certain Herr Werther, was badly advised and sunk and lost about £2,000,000 in different speculative land projects.

It is thus seen that all the efforts the Germans expended in Egypt did not give them any appreciable results, especially from a political point of view. The German cause has never been a popular one there. This the Egyptians clearly manifested when their country became one of the theaters of the vast struggle.

"SURPRISE PACKET" DAY FINDS FAVOR

**Handiwork of State School Children of Western Australia
Aids Empire Patriotic Fund**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, W. Aus.—The state school children of Western Australia have added another £1000 to their Empire Patriotic Fund by the holding of a "surprise packet" distribution, which means the exchange of articles, wholly made by the children, for tickets sold by them to their parents and friends at one shilling each, one article being numbered to correspond with each ticket sold.

How speedily girls and boys can master the intricacies of various arts and crafts was strikingly exemplified by this movement, the first of a series to be organized by the Productive Efforts Committee of the State Schools Empire Fund. Lads who had never put their hand to a carpenter's bench, within a few weeks of applying themselves to that work produced numerous articles of household utility and ornament, the workmanship in which was practically flawless. Others devoted their attention to fret-sawing and chip carving; others to decorative stenciling, string netting and rope making; others to fashioning small canisters and the like—from scrap articles of hardware—dustpans, tin metal and dished tins; others to the ingenious production of novel and highly durable toys. The girls' contribution to the surprise packets comprised appetizing jams, preserves, pickles, cakes and sweets (candy); and also plain sewing, knitting, crochet and fancy work of every conceivable description, ranging from the daintiest of baby clothing to uncommon articles of ornament for a lady's boudoir. Some of the ideas which took shape in donations to the collection revealed evidence of surprising inventive talent.

One clever lad, for instance, sent in a toaster fork which solved the problem of browning both sides of your slice of bread without removing it from the fork. In the majority of cases odds and ends of no value were used to produce this excellent array of "surprises." In cases where other material was required, it was in no case allowed to exceed sixpence in value, the balance being represented by the result of the child's personal effort. The idea underlying the whole effort was that it should represent the fruit of thrift, ingenuity and hard work, and even the numbered tickets sold to the public were printed by the schoolboys, with the result that the total expenditure involved in the holding of the fixture was less than £5. In all some 30,000 articles were produced by the various schools throughout the state; but so delighted were the people with samples of the children's handicraft publicly displayed prior to Surprise Packet Day that had four times that number been available, they could have been disposed of with ease. Much higher value could have been obtained for many of the prizes, too—and rightly so, for there were few which could have been bought for a shilling in the open market—but the children had made their compact to sell what they made at a shilling and they stuck to it. A few country schools far out back allowed some of their products to exchange hands for as little as sixpence.

Surprise Packet Day had aspects of value to Western Australia, in addition to that of assisting patriotic causes. It brought home to the children the pleasure of unselfish service for those fighting their battles far away in Europe; it did much to exercise and develop their genius for invention and craftsmanship; it provided many with new and delightful hobbies; and who can say that it did not help to equip many a young Australian with practical knowledge which may prove of no mean value in the commercial competition of years to come?

ALBERTA'S PUBLIC WORKS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta—The public works estimates for the Province of Alberta this year will be more than double those passed by the 1918 Legislature, according to the Hon. A. J. McLean, Minister of Public Works. The work laid out in connection with roads and bridges alone will take \$1,000,000, and there is an extensive building program as well. It is the desire of the government, Mr. McLean says, to provide as much employment as possible on necessary works.

TELEPHONES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The telephone might be likened to any number of things gloomy and frivolous, but perhaps the old saw about fire fits as well as anything: "It is a good servant but a bad master," but whether the telephone is the one or the other is a matter of opinion at all times, and frequently of heated argument.

The telephone undoubtedly has some of the qualities of domestic service. It "stands and waits," for instance, which is the badge of the "also servers," and it does at least the major part of what you tell it, and it will carry your orders far afield, even to other towns, when it is in a good humor and if you possess those clear, ringing tones of command so beloved of the magazine fictionist.

But the telephone has many lapses. It doesn't "stand and wait" at all patiently and it is quite uneducated. For instance, it has a deplorable ignorance of numbers and gives you the wrong once with just the same alacrity as the right, and without any apologies whatever.

The telephone is specially fascinated by meal times. It waits until you are in the middle of some carefully prepared repast with shut doors and an amusing company and then demands your instant attention. If you aren't stern enough to tell it you won't come, you drop your napkin and kick it in front of you to the door, and when you attempt to reply you forget your mouth is full and gurgles so ludicrously that the telephone thinks you are trying to be funny and laughs aloud—so you dash down the receiver and return to your dinner in dudgeon.

It has humor, however, the good telephone—we must say that for it; and it is whimsical like J. M. Barrie. It makes a point of demanding the attention of simply anyone in the house in preference to the one who answers it; the consequence is when you are all reading quietly round the fire and the game begins, no one moves until you have thought of the most unlikely person to be wanted and then you send him and as a rule you are wrong again—like the number.

It prepares games for wet afternoons, too, and it waits quietly until you are in the attic or the cellar—where there are no telephones as yet—and then begins to play. You instantly fling down the camp kit you are sorting out, or the coal shovel you are doing exercises with, and rush upstairs or down as the case may be—because you are never sure it mayn't be an invitation to California for the winter and you wouldn't like to miss that—and just as you turn the last lap the bell stops and a jeering voice cries: "There's no one on the line," and you return to your occupation possibly a sadder, but certainly not a wiser man.

Now this kind of thing may be service and then again it may be mastery; it simply depends on how you look at it. Some people are convinced the telephone is the most valuable thing in the house, and would even sell their car to get one, while others plug them religiously every night at 9 and really only suffer the thing at all in order that their name and address may be in the telephone book.

Telephones have character and they are different in every town—in fact you may almost know a town by the telephone it keeps. Take London, for instance—it may be better since the war—before the war you said, "Are you there?" and then went round the corner to send a telegram or find a messenger boy or even write a letter. In New York it has another way. A voice gives your number with emphasis and a rising inflection to another voice further off, and thence to another still further and still rising, like the old way of sending a letter across country in a cricket ball thrown from hand to hand, and at last out of a breathless silence a "hullo" as raucous as old Bill's in "The Better Ole" smites you into action.

Whole epics might be written about the party line and the rural sport of "listening in." Dickens would have gloried in it and Surtees would have made it his own. "One—two—three—four—P3," you say, and after 20 minutes of steady repetition the telephone waits on you, and this is the kind of thing you hear: "I just said to her—I can tell you I put it pretty straight, too—I just said to her... Oh, there's some one on the line; I can hear them. Will you, whoever you are, get off? It may be a party line, but this isn't a party conversation," and you blush violently, and as you drop the receiver, you hear it say, "Well, as I was saying, I said to her, and I put it"—and the rest is silence.

When you are calm you venture again, and perhaps you are waited on right off. If you are sharp—long practice is as good—you can detect the listening in and you take counsel by experience. "I really don't think this will interest you," you drawl. "But if you would give me your number I will call you when anything really intriguing is coming on"—and there is a bang, and you are so cheered that you forget all you wanted to say to your legitimate partner.

The telephone, like most other modernisms, reaches its zenith in the movies. There you might do without doors and windows, but there has simply got to be a telephone in every room. If you pick up a fat volume on the library table, more than probably it isn't a book at all, but a quiet-looking telephone ready for instant use; or if you chance to toy with an extra large powder puff beside my lady's mirror it will very likely turn out to be nothing but the cover for a cute little boudoir telephone, with a platinum mouthpiece and a gineushion in the foot.

There are white telephones in white rooms, gray in gray ones, and striped ones in those lovely chintz rooms which look like birdcages from the bird's point of view. There is no servi-

tude about movie telephones. They are stars of the first magnitude. It is so often the telephone bell that averts a domestic tragedy that there must be quite a number of them deserving the Albert Medal. The modern policeman always seems vaguely to lack something when he has only his truncheon and his revolver, and it is only in the movies, with his trusty telephone at his ear, that we fully realize what a power in the land he is. The telephone can play in comedy, too, and the graceful way in which they combine their functions with those of squirts and syphons is beyond all praise.

And all this is as nothing compared to the rumors that are going the rounds—that we shall shortly be fitted with pocket wireless telephones, with which we can call up Charlie Chaplin or Lloyd George. Think of going to the movies then! In the most thrilling quarter of the eighth massive part, just when the lights are down and only a green spot follows the villain as he creeps across the hearthrug to his victim—and trips headlong over his trusty bulldog—just then there is a tinkle in our waistcoat pocket, and a voice from another world shrills: "Come home at once, John. The furnace fire has gone out."

CURRENCY PROBLEMS NOW FACING INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—One of the currency problems of the authorities in India, and also the best method of encountering them, is to be seen in a notification which has been issued by the Central Provinces government to the following effect:

It has been brought to the notice of the chief commissioner that government currency notes which are being issued in the place of silver coin are regarded with suspicion by ignorant people who have been led by the advice of interested persons into believing that the substitution of paper currency for coin indicates that the government is unable to meet its liabilities and that the actual value of a government currency note is less than its face value, the consequence being that people have been induced to submit to the payment of a heavy discount on all payments made in notes. The natural result is that higher prices have to be paid for goods whenever payment is made in notes, and this in its turn has led to a not unreasonable objection on the part of the poorer classes of the population to receive payments for wages and other dues in the form of notes, and to the refusal of shopkeepers to accept notes at all in payment for goods.

The chief commissioner (the Governor) wishes it to be clearly understood by everybody that the shortage of silver for everyday use in India is not due to any real shortage in the amount of silver in the country, nor is it in any way connected with financial difficulties on the part of government, which is more than able to meet all its liabilities. The chief cause of the shortage is to be found in the unnecessary hoarding and melting down of rupees, enormous quantities of coinage having disappeared from circulation during the past few years; and it is the duty of every educated and patriotic person to lose no opportunity of discouraging this tendency to put coinage out of circulation, and to point out to the ignorant people that there is no possible ground for distrusting the value of government currency notes, which are legal tender for all payments, and which can be cashed for their face value in rupees at any one of the currency offices in India.

After explaining that the substitution of notes for cash is common to all countries as the result of the war, Sir Benjamin Robertson continues: "There appears to be an impression that if the refusal to accept notes in payment for goods is adhered to, government will be forced to produce silver. The chief commissioner wishes it to be clearly understood that this will not happen under any circumstances. The jute crop, which is valued at many crores of rupees, was financed entirely by notes, and the intelligent people of Bengal were ready to accept notes, there is no reason why the cotton and rice crops of the Central Provinces should not be financed in a similar fashion."

The notification concludes with a note of warning. "If," it says, "educated persons continue to take advantage of ignorant people, and extort high rates of discount for payments made in notes, and if shopkeepers refuse to supply articles for payments made in notes, they are risking thereby the causing of serious distress to the poorer classes, which may and probably will result in disturbance of the peace. Should there be any likelihood of this occurring, government will not hesitate to employ the powers conferred upon it by Articles 6 and 7 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance of 1914."

ROME ENTERTAINS MAYORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Among the mayors and other representatives of the "redeemed" and "unredeemed" cities recently entertained by Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, at a banquet at the Grand Hotel were citizens from Spalato and Fiume as well as from Trent and Trieste and Gorizia, and the room was decorated with the colors of all those cities as well as of Dalmatia. The Mayor of Fiume, Dr. Vio, in the course of his speech said that, if the ideals of liberty and justice proclaimed by President Wilson were really destined to redeem the world, Fiume would fulfill her destiny. He and the other representatives of Fiume had come to Rome in that faith, he declared, and they would go away again refreshed and grateful for the sympathetic reception given to them. He brought his speech to an end with a tribute to the King, "our sovereign."

AMERICANIZATION IN PRACTICAL TERMS

The following article is prepared from a speech delivered by Franklin K. Lane, United States Secretary of the Interior, before a cosmopolitan audience in New York City.

I should take it that this gathering, representing so many sections of the country and so many of its elements, is itself a community council. If we could have such meetings in all our cities and in all quarters of our cities the matter of Americanization would soon cease to concern us.

It has never seemed to me that it was difficult to define Americanization or Americanism: "I appreciate something, I admire something, I love something, I want you, my friends, my neighbors, to appreciate and admire and love that thing, too. That something is America."

There is in every one of us, however educated and polished, a secret, selfish, arrogant ego and there is in every one of us also a real nobility. In this war I could see that there came out immediately the finer man, and that better self we must keep alive.

We expect that man to search out the immigrant neighbor and say, "I am your friend. Be mine, as well. Let me share in the wisdom and instruct me in the arts and crafts you have brought from other lands and I shall help you succeed here."

There is no difficulty in this, if our attitude is right. Americanism is entirely an attitude of mind; it is the way we look at things that makes us Americans.

Someday I met a man who is one of the advisors of the President of China and he told me of a novel plan which he thought might be adopted in that new republic—that they should have a qualifying examination for members of Congress; that every man who announced himself as a candidate should prove that he knew what his country was, what its people were, what resources it had, what its prospects were and what its relations with foreign countries had been.

If I could have my way I would say to the man in New York, "Come with me and I will show you America," and I would say to the man in San Francisco, "Come with me and I will show you America."

And then I would take him to the field of Gettysburg and lead him to the spot where Lincoln delivered his immortal address and I would ask him: "What does that speech mean to you? Not how beautiful it is, but what word does it speak to your heart? How much of it do you believe?"

And then I would take him to Santiago de Cuba and I would ask, "What does that bay mean to you?" And I would take him over to the Philippines, where 10,000 native teachers every day teach 800,000 native children the English language. And I would bring him back from the Philippines to the Hawaiian Islands.

In Honolulu I had a procession of school children pass before me and present me with the flags of their countries. There were represented every race from New Zealand clear along the whole western side of the Pacific. They laid at my feet 26 flags.

I went from there to Mauna Loa, to a school, a typical school, in which there were Filipinos, Javanese, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Samoans, Australians, Americans, Koreans; and I said to the pupils, "Can anyone tell me why we are at war?" A little girl 13 years old, half Chinese and half Hawaiian, rose and said, "I think I can, sir." We were up on the side of the mountain, looking out over the Pacific, and the only communication with the civilized world was across that ocean. "We are in this war," the child said, "because we want to keep the seas free—because we want to help those who need help." And I have yet to hear a better answer given.

And I would show the man how these children, whether Japanese or American, no matter what their source, stood every morning before the flag of the United States and raised their little hands and pledged themselves to one language, one country, and one God.

And then I would bring him back to this country and say, "Grasp the meaning of what I have shown you."



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and you will know then what Americanism is. It is not 110,000,000 people alone; it is 110,000,000 people who have lived through struggle, and who have arrived through struggle, who have won through work. Let us never forget that!"

We have nothing precious that does not represent struggle. We have nothing of lasting value that does not represent determination. We have nothing admirably which does not represent self-sacrifice.

I would give to the man whom I wished to Americanize (after he had learned the language of this land) a knowledge of the physical America, so as to get an admiration, not only of its strength, of its resources, of what it could do against the world, but of what he might have pride in this as a land of hope and a land in which men had won out.

I would take this man down south and I would show him some of the schools. I would take him up north and I would show him the cut-over lands of Wisconsin and Michigan, which are waste and idle. I would take him into New York and show him the slums and the tenements. I would show him the good and the bad. I would show him the struggle that we are making to improve the bad conditions. I would tell him that America is perfect, that America is a finished country, but I would say to him, "America is an unfinished land. Its possibilities shall never end, and your chance here and the chances of your children shall always be in ratio to your zeal and ambition."

America, we dare believe, will ever remain unfinished.

I would have that man see America from the reindeer ranches of Alaska to the Everglades of Florida. I would make him realize that we have within our soil every raw product essential to the conduct of any industry.

And I would give to that man a knowledge of America that would make him ask the question, "How did this come to be?" And then he would discover that there was something more to our country than its material strength.

It has a history. It has a tradition. I would take that man to Plymouth Rock and I would ask, "What does that Rock say to you?" And I would take him to Valley Forge and point out the huts in which Washington's men lived, 3000 of them, struggling for the independence of our country. And I would ask, "What do they mean to you? What caused them, what induced those colonists to suffer as they did—willingly?"

Our boys went across the water because they were filled with the spirit that has made America; a spirit that meets challenge; a spirit that wants to help. Combine these two qualities and you have the essence of Americanism—a spirit symbolized by the Washington Monument; that clean, straight arm lifted to Heaven in eternal pledge that our land shall always be independent and free.

We want to interpret America in terms of fair play; in terms of the square deal. We want to interpret America in boys and girls and men and women that can read and write. We want to interpret America in better housing conditions and decent wages, in hours that will allow a father to know his own family. That is Americanization in the concrete—reduced to practical terms. This is the spirit of the Declaration of Independence put into terms that are social and economic, and I ask you to help us.

GIFT PLANNED TO MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
GREENSBORO, North Carolina—Plans are being completed for the presentation to Marshal Foch, generalissimo of the allied armies in France and Belgium, of a hickory walking stick cut from the woods on the battleground at Guilford courthouse and trimmed from the straightest and finest piece of curly hickory to be obtained there.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 558)

Changed Conditions in Alaska
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of Jan. 1 you published an article by me in which a plea for laboring men to come to Alaska was voiced. Since that time, however, conditions here have undergone such a change that it is not now advisable for men in any considerable numbers to come here for the purpose of seeking employment. The change in conditions was due to the fact that owing to the present unsettled condition of the copper market, a number of the largest copper mines in the territory have greatly curtailed their outputs and the result has been that many men have been thrown out of employment in the past few weeks. While all these men let out by the copper companies are being absorbed by the various large gold mining operators, the fact remains that there is employment here for just less than that number of men it was previously believed would be necessary to obtain from the states.

The above, with the further fact that placer gold mining and the fishing industry, the latter the greatest employer of labor in Alaska, do not open before April 1, makes it inadvisable for laborers to come here at present, expecting to find immediate employment. Also, many soldiers and sailors who were formerly here are being released from service and are coming back, and these are invariably resuming their former positions which were kept open for them.

However, the conditions above cited do not alter the fact that Alaska furnishes a broad and fruitful field for those who desire to engage in fishing on their own hook or to prospect for mineral quartz and placer, or to engage in the many usual avocations of life. Any man with capital, and limited capital at that, can get action on it here and, with the exercise of even fair judgment, get good returns in almost any business venture in which he may engage. Less than \$1000 will bring a prospector here from any portion of America and provide him with a prospector's outfit for a year and, from a mineral standpoint, the country has been barely scratched. During the past two months two important discoveries were reported to the department of which the writer is in charge, one of oil in large quantity in the Yukon River valley, and the other of chrome, the latter having been located in a well-defined ledge in Southeastern Alaska. It is the universal history of prospectors that very few of them ever possess sufficient means to develop or even exploit their finds, and the result is that, unless capital is enlisted to aid them, their research is doomed to go unrewarded.

Thus far Alaska is undisturbed by the strike spirit that is seething in many industrial centers of the country. On the contrary, her people are pursuing the even tenor of their ways and are preparing for an era of prosperity such as has not been witnessed since the Klondike rush of more than 20 years ago, and incidentally, to continue developing the resources with which the country is so liberally endowed.

(Signed) E. J. WHITE,
Chief Alaska Bureau of Publicity,
Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 8, 1919.

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ANOTHER MEDICAL EFFORT IN MONTANA

Measure Is Introduced in State Legislature Entitled an Act "to Create State Commission of Eugenics and Defining Duties"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Another effort to enforce medical examination and treatment upon the people of Montana is made in the introduction into the state legislature of Senate Bill No. 132, introduced by D. W. Slayton of Musselshell County, who, upon presenting the bill, stated that it was introduced by request.

The bill is entitled an act "to Create a State Commission of Eugenics and Defining its Powers and Duties." It has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the state Senate, and will be opposed quite strenuously, although in some quarters it has been felt that the extremely radical features of the bill may be its own destruction.

The proposed measure provides that the "Commission on Eugenics" shall consist of one pathologist, one neurologist, and a so-called specialist in both biology and eugenics, each to be a graduate of an institution of recognized standing.

The bill is very generous in its terms, in so far as the medical fraternity is concerned, and provides that once a year a "practicing physician" shall examine each child for traces of alleged epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, etc., and that full reports shall be made to the commission. Furthermore, the bill proposed says that marriages where either party is found to be delinquent according to certain specifications of the measure are to be null and void. Other equally radical provisions are also included.

Early in the present session of the Montana Legislature a bill somewhat similar to this measure, was introduced but was killed in committee.

Bills Before Oregon Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SALEM, Oregon—Twelve bills dealing with subjects relating to public health or the practice of medicine or surgery are before the Legislature of Oregon. One of these covers a wide range and seeks to bring all of the various branches of material healing under state regulation, exempting Christian Science practitioners. Another bill calls for a codification of the health laws of the State.

Petitions by Wisconsin Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Petitions are being prepared in many churches of Wisconsin for presentation to the state Legislature in protest against a bill that has been introduced empowering health officials in the various towns, incorporated villages and cities to close all places of amusement, schools and churches whenever the health officials believe that there may be an epidemic from some so-called contagious disease, and demanding that the word "churches" be excluded from the present law under which the state health board operates.

Measures Before Illinois Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—The fact that a number of bills either have already been or are shortly to be presented before the Legislature of Illinois which is now in session, in the interest of physicians and the medical profession, indicates that considerable legislation is to be enacted along these lines. Perhaps the most significant measure now pending before the Illinois General Assembly, in connection with the medical profession, are designed to establish physical education and training courses in the public schools and in public cities in connection with public hospitals. The latter bill authorizes a levy, subject to referendum of a mill tax for such purposes.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska—The resolutions of the Trans-Mississippi Readjustment Congress endorsed the idea of a League of Nations; conferences for harmonious discussion between capital and labor; return of railroads to private management; extension of inland waterways; immediate development of the Mississippi River; improvement of foreign trade relations; formulation by government of definite standards of business conduct; employment of soldiers by promotion of federal, state and municipal work; establishment of a national chamber of agriculture; reclamation of semi-arid lands by federal canal; a federal budget system, and the extension of the Americanization campaign.

TRADE UNION WOMEN TO GO TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Women's Trade Union League has obtained passports for four women to go to France to appear before the Peace Conference to present the cause of the women workers. The representatives appointed are: Miss

Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League; Melinda Scott, president of the Hat Trimmers Union of New York City; Rose Schneidermann, president of the New York Woman's Trade Union League; Mary Drier, chairman of the New York Legislative Congress. Representation of women on the International Labor Board provided by the League of Nations will be one request that will be made, according to Miss Nestor.

SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL IS PROTESTED

Lord's Day League in New England Opposes Measure in Rhode Island Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—"Advocacy of Sunday baseball by the workmen would be labor's greatest mistake," said the Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, general secretary of the Lord's Day League of New England, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He further declared that for Rhode Island to legalize Sunday baseball, after voting down the federal prohibition amendment, would give the State a "black eye" over the entire country. Passage of such an act, he continued, would interfere with the work of the churches, and "break down moral conditions."

Mr. Kneeland is in this city in an endeavor to secure defeat of the Sunday baseball measure, which will come before the state Assembly in a few days. "There have been laws prohibiting the commercializing of the Sabbath in Rhode Island for 200 years," he said. "For the last 20 years, however, they have not been enforced, and, as a result, Sunday baseball has been played at Rocky Point."

"Last year an attempt was made by the Providence Baseball Club to legalize the playing of baseball on Sunday, but the act was defeated in the state Senate. This year a determined fight is being made by this same club, and also by the local railroad company, to enact the measure. The Providence Baseball Club declares that unless baseball can be played on the Sabbath, there is not enough revenue forthcoming to support professional baseball in Providence. But in other cities baseball managers to support itself without the Sunday revenue. In only three states is Sunday baseball allowed, and baseball is being played in every state in the Union."

BOLSHEVIST SPEECHES HEARD IN LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—About 3000 striking textile workers held a mass meeting on public land in this city on Friday afternoon and listened to speeches of the typical Bolshevist style. Some of the speakers declared that the people owned the streets and had a perfect right to hold a parade in them, regardless of any inhibition of the authorities. As a result, when the meeting had concluded, the strikers formed in the street and walked to the Common, singing anarchistic songs. There they were met by a force of mounted and unmounted police. Some of the strikers hurled missiles at the police, who made no arrests.

Wage Advances Asked

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Resolutions calling for a 44 hour week and a wage increase of 50 per cent for the textile workers of Lowell and vicinity have been adopted at a meeting of the general committee of representatives of foreign workers of the city. Delegates from the different nationalities were present.

HOUSE VOTE ADDS TO RAILROAD FUND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The bill appropriating \$750,000,000 for the Railroad Administration revolving fund, in addition to the \$500,000,000 carried in the act which provided for federal control, was passed by the House on Friday with 15 negative votes.

Soon after the House acted, Senator Cummins of Iowa gave notice to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that he would seek to add to the revolving fund measure his bill to prevent the return of the railroads to private ownership before Congress acts on railroad legislation. The committee will begin consideration of the Appropriation Bill on Tuesday.

FISH CASE TO GO ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Motions to quash the indictment against the 30 defendants in the fish monopoly case, which is to come to trial next week, were overruled on Friday by Judge Sanderson in the Superior Criminal Court of Suffolk County. The State is ready to proceed with the trial and nearly 100 witnesses are to be called.

BREWERS KEEPING UP THEIR DRIVE

Latest Arguments Issued by the Liquor Men of United States Seen by Prohibitionists as Mere Attempt to Gain Leniency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The campaign being carried on by the manufacturers of beer and light wines to have their products exempted from absolute federal prohibition, and to repeal the War-Time Prohibition Act, has now taken the form of a solemn warning that beer stocks are running exceedingly low, so that during the months of May and June, the country will be on a "straight whiskey basis."

A prominent official of a brewers' association, in amplification of this declaration, has moreover, added the gratuitous information that it is dangerous, in these times, to compel steady beer-drinkers to switch suddenly over to whisky, stating further that "the results may surprise people."

Prohibitionists regard these arguments, which accompany the announcement that brewers will pool their interests to make the beer supply last as long as they can, as merely an attempt to gain leniency. They consider it significant that the brewers' association official added that, although there had been a report that President Wilson has withdrawn the ban on the manufacture of "near-beer," the brewers could not begin to make it until the formal proclamation, signed by the President, came to hand.

The President about to return to the United States, prohibitionists think this may have been intended as a suggestion to him to attend to this little matter, in the hope that the brewers will be allowed to make near-beer while there is time. The prohibitionists declare that after national prohibition goes into effect, enforcement measures, like the one already introduced at Albany, will be so strict as to ban even near-beer.

Meanwhile the anti-liquor element are expecting great things from their convention in Albany next Tuesday and Wednesday, when the legislators will be considering the Thompson-McNabb Enforcement Bill. The liquor people charge that this is an improper attempt to coerce the legislators into favorable action on the bill.

A bill to rescind New York's ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment has been introduced. It would go further than that and refuse to ratify the amendment. This and all other bills introduced to obscure the issue are not regarded too seriously by the prohibitionists. At the same time they realize the necessity of being alert against the backing of the liquor interests. Hence, their convention next week. And on Monday and Tuesday they predict some surprises in the way of publicity, which will be calculated to advance their cause.

Propaganda in Kentucky

So-Called National Personal Liberty League Sends Out Pamphlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Propaganda of the liquor interests is beginning to find its way into Louisville in the light that will be made in an effort to prevent the enactment of legislation that will make the Federal Prohibition Amendment effective. A pamphlet of the so-called National Personal Liberty League received here with an invitation to join the league, explains the purpose of the membership in the following language:

"The prohibition amendment has no teeth yet. Before it can finally and completely deprive us of not only our pleasures and comforts, but our liberties, the national government and the several states must pass laws defining the offenses and prescribing the punishments. If every citizen refused to take issue with the amendment, then there would be no need of laws."

"The ultimate purpose of the National Personal Liberty League is to secure the repeal of the prohibition amendment, and to secure the repeal of the prohibition amendment, and to secure the repeal of the prohibition amendment."

"Liquor men in Louisville have absolutely stopped down and out of the prohibition controversy and say the light against it so far as they are concerned, must be made by citizens' organizations. The Model Personal Liberty League, like other classes of citizens, is interested in the campaign of education through literature, but will make no individual effort at further education now, preferring to wait until some of the doubts surrounding the legal phases of the situation have been cleared up."

VICTOR L. BERGER IS OUT ON BAIL

CHICAGO, Illinois—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman-elect, and his four co-defendants were at liberty on Friday due to the granting of a writ of supersedeas after sentence to 20 years' imprisonment for violation of the Espionage Act had been pronounced by federal Judge K. M. Landis. The granting of this writ acts as a stay pending appeal to a higher court.

ELECTION ASKED FOR RECALL OF MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Civic League and the Citizens' Referendum League have filed petitions containing 41,665 signatures demanding that an election be held for the recall of Mayor Henry W. Kiel. The election board estimates that 23,569 signatures, properly distributed by

wards are necessary to make mandatory a recall election. The election board is now checking the signatures to determine that legal requirements have been met. The recall is demanded because of the action of Mayor Kiel in compromising the city's difficulties with the United Railways Company a few weeks ago. He made a settlement after negotiations, of which the public knew nothing at the time, validating certain expired or expiring franchises and permitting the liquidation of \$2,500,000 in back taxes, on the basis of 10 yearly payments.

LIQUOR INTERESTS PLANS PROTESTED

Dry Leaders in Maine Resent Proposals for Referendum on Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Following the publication of a dispatch from Cincinnati, that distillers planned to include Maine in their list of states where referendum on the prohibition amendment would be sought, leaders in Maine have been very outspoken in their condemnation of the high-handed methods proposed by these outside liquor interests, though they have expressed the utmost confidence in the final outcome of such a movement.

Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, daughter of the temperance leader, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, says: "It is a high-handed performance. The liquor men have seen the handwriting on the wall; they know they are beaten, and never did I realize this more fully than when I attended a meeting in Washington a year ago, where once these liquor men were insolent, debonair and overbearing, only to find them anxious and apprehensive. The change was distinctly noticeable, and has been commented on considerably, and I believe they even then realized what the future had in store for them. It seems rather far-fetched for these men to make an effort now to nullify the amendment when all but four of the states have ratified it."

"The entire policy of the people interested in the prohibition movement is constructive, as the aim of all legislation should be constructive, while the opposing forces have rallied their ranks to the call of destruction, and the United States has progressed too far along educational lines to take any step through the individual states nullifying the proposition at stake. It is the voice of the people that has spoken through the national amendment."

Mrs. E. W. Knight, president of the Portland W. C. T. U., and widely known in the East as a worker for prohibition, says: "I do not believe it possible that the states referred to will take any backward steps in this matter. I feel reasonably sure of 13 of the states mentioned, and absolutely sure of Maine, for Maine has stood too strong and too sure to allow any such influence to push it backward after the years of upward striving and the steady increase in sentiment toward a nation-wide prohibition."

MICHIGAN WOMEN ON STATE TICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Four of the eight places on the state ticket to be voted for on April 7 were given to women here on Friday at the Democratic state convention. The Republicans, at their convention last Tuesday, gave the women but one place on the ticket. The women candidates chosen by the Democrats are as follows:

Mrs. Etta Gaylord Houston of Ludington, and Mrs. Emma Comstock of Holmdel of Grand Rapids, for regents of the university; Mary Hinsdale, Grand Rapids, for superintendent of public instruction; Miss Josephine Fitzgerald, Port Huron, member State Board of Education.

CHANGE FAVORED IN NEBRASKA SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—With only 14 members opposing, the State House of Representatives, on Thursday, recommended for passage a bill which phases out the Roman Catholic parochial schools in the State under the general school laws of Nebraska, gives their teachers until September to obtain certificates, requires them to use the same textbooks, apparatus and supplies, and subjects them to general control, supervision, and inspection of school authorities.

CHILD WELFARE WORKERS UNITE

New York, New York—Organization of the National Union of Public Child Welfare Workers was effected here on Friday. Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, president of the New York City Board of Child Welfare, was chosen president. It was voted to hold a national conference in Washington in March or April, 1920.

MACHINE WORK WANTED

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BOLSHEVIST FUND FOR PROPAGANDA

Senate Committee Witness Says Decree Authorized Exploitation—Revolution in the United States Is Openly Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John Reed, who is known as a Revolutionary Socialist, was given a hearing on Friday by the United States Senate Judiciary sub-committee, which is investigating Bolshevist propaganda in the United States.

Mr. Reed, who was in Russia when the Bolshevist uprising and revolution occurred, and who assisted the Bolsheviki in their propaganda, afterward received appointment as their consul-general in New York, a position which he never filled. He has been indicted twice, but he said that the indictments had not been pressed.

Mr. Reed freely admitted that he made speeches in Russia before the soldiers' and workmen's organizations, ran a propaganda bureau, translated government decrees into English, and collaborated in editing, collecting and distributing newspapers, at the time that he was enjoying the privilege of being there under a passport upon condition that he would not engage in the political activities of a foreign country. He said he knew of the decree appropriating 2,000,000 rubles for the needs of the revolutionary movement and to carry on the work in other countries, but had nothing to do with it.

Industries Nationalized

The men who are running Russia today, Mr. Reed contended, know that it is impossible to run a Socialist state in a capitalistic world; he said they had nationalized 304 industries, and offered inducements for capitalists to come to Russia.

"They want to make the entire world safe for socialism, so to speak, don't they?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"Nothing ought to stand in the way of what the majority of the people want," was Mr. Reed's reply.

In reply to a question from the committee, Mr. Reed said that he favored the nationalization of industry and land. "Free speech, contrary to the Constitution, has been abridged or annulled in this country," he declared. He did not know whether the law and Constitution of the United States were flexible enough to follow the will of the country. "I have always advocated a revolution in the United States," he said, "a profound social change, but I have not said how it was to be attained. The will of the people will be done—by force, or some other way."

Revolution Advised

He added that he would overthrow the present form of government only when the majority demanded it. "Law is made by the people who have power. The form of government must change according to the age and the temper of the people."

Senator Wolcott asked the witness if he favored taking property without adequate compensation, without paying for it, by changing the law and Constitution. He replied that it ought to be done anyhow, "by law if it can be—by any way. We have got a new world on our shoulders."

Mrs. Reed, who preceded her husband, complained of her treatment on Thursday by the committee, and when Chairman Overman, who has old-fashioned ideas about protecting women, said that he had tried to treat her like a lady, she retorted that she did not want to be treated like a lady, but like a human being. She was warned not to try to work herself up to thinking that she was a martyr.

The witness said she had never been in a country where women were so free as in Russia, and that it was a healthy country for a subjugated to go into. This country, in her opinion, was more provincial and less sophisticated than Russia and other European countries.

DINING-CAR SERVICE REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There will be a reorganization in the service of a

carte meals in the dining cars of railroad lines beginning on March 1, after a six months' period in which table d'hôte meals were served exclusively, according to authorization of the Railroad Administration. Except on crowded cars where a la carte meals are an impossibility, both forms of service will then be offered to diners. Under the title "conservation portions," orders of two-thirds the size of regular portions will be served at a corresponding reduction in price.

PERMANENCY FOR RIVER LINE SOUGHT

Mississippi Valley Waterways Association Plans for the Continuation of Barge Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—The members of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association and the committee from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, who attended the joint meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association with the Rivers and Harbors Congress, recently held in Washington, evinced considerable disappointment on their return that the committee on resolutions of the Rivers and Harbors Congress did not see it to endorse the proposed expenditure of \$400,000,000 by the government for the permanent maintenance of the barge-line system on the Mississippi River.

The committee on resolutions of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, in rejecting the proposition, stated that it is against the policy of their organization to endorse a measure of this kind affecting some particular locality, the practice of their organization being to confine itself to policies rather than to projects.

The Memphis delegation expressed its intention of carrying the matter before the United States Congress, hoping to have the barge line continued permanently under a special commission.

It is anticipated by the transportation and traffic committee of the Chamber of Commerce that with the accomplishment of through billing from Memphis via New Orleans and other southern ports to European points, and the coordination of river and rail facilities on a permanent basis, a new era will have dawned for the commercial interests of the South. The fact that the Mississippi Valley cities are uniting their efforts to bring these conditions about is regarded as an important step in the desired direction.

According to A. W. Mackie, manager of the Mississippi-Warrior Barge Lines, "There is a saving of 20 per cent on freight rates when shipping by barge lines to New Orleans using the Mississippi River, the great natural highway of the Mississippi River Valley."

PACKERS CONFER ON FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The small packers, at their meeting here on Thursday, failed to come to any agreement on a plan for organizing a corporation to carry on foreign trade, and the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the chairman after the packers have given the matter further consideration. Charles E. Herrick of Chicago, chairman, said that the packers had found the matter quite complicated, as some of them specialized mainly in canned goods and others in other lines. Those who have been doing an export business opposed the plan of doing away with individual brands.

IDAHO IRRIGATION PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—An irrigation project which is designed to reclaim 1,000,000 acres of arid land in southeastern Idaho, and which is included in the \$100,000,000 appropriation by Congress for such work, is launched in what is known as the Snake River Plains in southeastern Idaho. This tract is extremely fertile and is particularly under cultivation with dry farming.

CREAMERY CASES PLACED ON TRIAL

Defendant in First of Alleged Sherman Anti-Trust Law Violations in Northwest of United States Is Fined \$7500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—The cases in which creamery concerns of the Northwest were indicted by a federal grand jury in February, 1917, for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, came on for trial this month, two years after the indictment. The Jensen Creamery Company, one of the largest creamery companies in the Northwest, with many branch houses, was the defendant in the first case and pleaded guilty to the violation of the anti-trust law. The fine administered was \$7500. Upon payment of the fine the cases against the subsidiary companies of the Jensen Creamery Company and their officers were dismissed. Indictments are still pending to be tried in the near future against other creameries in the states of Washington, Montana and Oregon.

The indictment against these companies was most sweeping, alleging that a widespread conspiracy existed between the big corporations to ruin competition, fix prices to the producer and consumer and reap excessive and unwarranted profits. Investigation was carried on by a federal agent in the Department of Justice and through the testimony furnished him to the grand jury, the indictments returned cited: Expionage, payment temporarily of high prices in order to control the market, issuance of false weights and tests to injure competitors, attempted bribery, improper use of employees of competitors, preventing storage for perishables, giving of short weight, influencing of legislation against competitors, apportionment of territory after a false showing of competition, using coercion in the fixing of prices for raw materials and charging excessive and unwarranted prices to the consumers, and purchasing products of competitors and making false claims about them.

The maximum fine fixed by the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is \$5000, but because of the various counts included in the indictments it was possible to raise the fine above that amount. It is expected that the remaining companies will plead guilty when they come to trial.

Testimony in Idaho was secured by the cooperation of the farm markets bureau and as early as 1914. W. G. Scholtz, later director of the farm markets bureau, and then editor of a rural newspaper, began gathering data.



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TROOPS MOVED ON
NO-PROFIT BASIS

British Government to Charge
Just What It Cost to Transport
United States Soldiers—False
Reports Are Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

One of the most flagrant pieces of enemy propaganda that has come to the attention of officials, and to which currency was given by certain interested persons, was to cause ill feeling and, if possible, friction, was the insinuation made from time to time in the last few months that the British Government was charging the United States an enormous and exorbitant sum for the transportation of United States soldiers to European battle fields in British bottoms. The fact, as now fully disclosed, is that Great Britain never did and never intended to make profit at the expense of the United States Government for soldiers transported in the emergency of war. It has been found difficult to ascertain exactly who was responsible for insinuations of profiteering on the part of Great Britain. All that can be definitely known at present is that they emanated from sources which took up the old trail as soon as the armistice was signed.

A fair and honorable agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the United States as to how much is to be paid for the transportation of soldiers. The basis of payment, far from any attempt at profiteering, is to be a no-profit basis. This country will pay exactly the amount that it cost the British Government to move troops, and not one cent more. This agreement was reached so long ago that it is not believed here there was any reason or justification whatever for the insinuations, criminal in character and purpose, that have been made.

When Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, was in Europe the whole question was threshed out. Since that time experts have made an effort to establish a basis of settlement that would give profit to neither government out of the work done for the other.

Many complications have arisen, but none of them was due to any attempt at profiteering on either side. The British Government, for instance, requisitioned bottoms when the submarine peril was not so great and when the available supply of ships was much greater than it was when the United States found it necessary to take over shipping for purposes of overseas transportation. The rate at which Great Britain requisitioned ships was much lower than the United States rate.

It would follow that if cost of transportation was based on requisitioned rate, Great Britain would actually carry troops at a lower cost than the United States was doing for the same service. Again, the maritime laws of the United States entail larger crews, all of which would render operation more expensive than the cost of operation by Great Britain.

The matter, if a basis of no profit is adopted, merely becomes a simple problem in arithmetic, the solution desired by both countries being a rate that will be interchangeable between the two countries rather than so many dollars per ton of cargo. The War Department has delegated Brigadier-General Hines to work out this problem with Lord Reading, acting on behalf of the British Government.

COURT DECLARES
NEAR-BEER ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—After a hard fight, the search and seizure law, designed to assist in stopping bootlegging in Montana, was defeated on the floor of the state House of Representatives, on Friday, by a decisive majority. The Senate Committee on Public Morals, at about the same time, favorably recommended the bill to create the office of state sheriff, which bill was introduced for the purpose of creating a state officer to enforce prohibition. The Supreme Court of Montana, on Thursday, rendered a decision that under the state law no near-beer containing any alcohol can be manufactured or sold in the State.

BUSINESS PASSPORT
POLICY ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the request of the British and French governments, the State Department has adopted a policy under which passports for travel in those countries will be refused to all persons except those going on essential business. Both Great Britain and France recently made formal requests that passports to travelers be limited as rigidly as possible because of transportation difficulties and abnormal conditions. An official denial was made on Friday of reports that the British Government had requested particularly that passports be refused to prohibition agitators.

ZONE PLAN TO BE TRIED
ON BOSTON ELEVATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Without the proposed zone system of fare collections on the Boston Elevated Railway system, it would be necessary to raise the fares to 9 or 10 cents a ride, according to James F. Jackson, chairman of the public trustees of the system, who explained the zone plan before members of the Massachusetts Legislature on Friday. It is proposed to establish two zones, a five-

cent fare prevailing in each. Mr. Jackson declared that the trustees have finally decided to give the zone plan a trial. The inner zone will be established at a radius of either two or three miles from City Hall. In the first instance it would embrace 20 per cent of the riding public; in the second about 50 per cent. In order to simplify the work of the conductors, it is proposed that all passengers boarding cars in the outer zone shall pay upon entering, while all persons leaving the car while in the inner zone pay as they leave. Thus two fares would be collected from all persons riding across the zone limit.

MORE PAY ASKED
FOR TEACHERS

Commissioner Claxton Says They
Now Receive Less Than Any
Other Class of Workers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Doubling the salaries of public school teachers within the next five years, and an addition of 50 per cent before 10 years more have passed, so that the minimum average salary for teachers shall be \$1,500, such is the program urged by Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, in a statement on Friday.

"Teachers are now paid less for their work than any other class of workers," he said, "and the increase in the last few years has in no wise been in keeping with the increase in pay of other workers, or with the increase in the cost of living. While the cost of living has increased approximately 50 per cent, the salaries of teachers have increased only about 12 per cent. Many of the better teachers are leaving the schools and their places are taken by men and women of less native ability, less education and culture, and less training and experience. Many of the places are not filled at all. As an inevitable result the character of the schools is being lowered just at a time when it ought to be raised to a much higher standard. The only remedy is larger pay for teachers."

ALLIES WARNED OF
RADICAL MENACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Nicholas Avramenko, once Minister of the Interior in the Kerensky Cabinet and former President of the All-Russian Government, who is in New York on his way to attend the Peace Conference, has issued a statement concerning Bolshevism in Russia, urging that the Allies help the Russian democracy for the sake of Russia, as well as for their own sake.

"Bolshevism, as it existed before the war and the Russian revolution," he said, "does not exist any longer. I was always opposed to Bolshevism, because I regarded the Bolsheviks as fanatics who did not take actualities into consideration, who wanted to introduce a Socialist form of government in a country economically and culturally backward, a country 85 per cent of whose population is illiterate. I was not in position to question their sincerity at that time. But now I know there is a very insignificant number of sincere people among the Bolshevik leaders. The majority consists of a mixture of adventurers, dishonest demagogues, people who are seeking their own selfish gain. Lenin himself, in a moment of frankness, admitted publicly that of 100 Bolsheviks, 99 are worthless."

"Bolshevism began its existence by demagoguery. It met with success in a country where illiteracy predominates. Russia was exhausted by the war, and Bolshevism appealed to the egotistic instincts of the masses. Bolshevism has compromised socialism and is killing democracy. It is not only complete lawlessness, but it is a process of educating the people to indulge in lawlessness. The Bolsheviks have destroyed all the democratic state institutions; they destroyed the municipalities chosen by general suffrage, the Zemstvos; they dispersed the constituent assembly where the majority was Socialist, but not Bolshevik. They replaced all these by Soviets."

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO
PLAY GERMAN ROLES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ten of the 100 best stories of heroism in the war, as cited by General Pershing for use in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, were chosen for reproduction as scenarios, with soldiers from Camp Dix, New Jersey, playing roles of the overseas heroes. The soldiers were willing motion-picture actors, even clamoring for parts. Then came a picture requiring representation of German soldiers. There the Americans balked. They said they would play anything but "Boches." Officers refused to order the men to don enemy uniforms. Frank R. Wilson, director of Liberty Loan publicity, has hired professional actors from New York to play the roles of German "villains."

RECEPTION TO SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Gov. John L. Bartlett of New Hampshire has organized the mayors of cities and other prominent citizens into a reception committee to represent the State at the home-coming of the twenty-sixth division of expeditionary forces. It is the Governor's idea that each city and town which has a number of men in this division should be represented in the reviewing stand of the parade to be held in Boston, and that subsequently New Hampshire units should be paraded in the cities of this State.

SENATE OUTLOOK ON
WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Dim Prospect of Favorable
Action at This Session of the
United States Congress—Gain
of a Vote in the New Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Although United States Senator Wesley Jones of Washington reintroduced the Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage Amendment, its most enthusiastic supporters have little hope that it will come up again for consideration at this session of Congress. The attitude of the supporters of the amendment would seem to be indicated by the refusal of the chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, Senator Jones of New Mexico, to reintroduce the measure.

The Senator from Washington was apparently actuated by the feeling that the measure should be consistently kept before the Senate in order to take advantage of any change in the situation, however remote and improbable such a change may be. It is not expected that a week or two will bring any favorable developments.

The only chance is that the President when face to face with his political adherents may be able to exert more pressure than he was able to exert by cable from Paris. Since the defeat of the amendment a few days ago, there is ample reason to believe that leading Democrats realize that the attitude of the majority of their party on the suffrage issue cannot fail to react on their destiny in the next few years. The President may deem it feasible to make one more appeal to his followers to save the amendment and give the country an opportunity to pass on it. Should he meet with success, the measure is on the calendar and can be brought up at any time by a majority vote.

The favorable action of the House becomes null and void as soon as this Congress comes to an end. If there are no favorable developments in the interval, suffrage supporters will reintroduce the amendment at the beginning of the first session of the new Congress. They have already analyzed the composition of the new Senate, and there is no doubt that they can muster the necessary number of votes.

Thirteen seats will change occupants in the new Senate, and the following paragraphs show how the changes affect the suffrage amendment. There is a gain of three and a loss of two, or a net gain of one. In each paragraph the name of the retiring Senator is given first.

New Jersey—Baird (against), Edge (for), gain of 1.

West Virginia—Goff (for), Elkins (for).

Georgia—Hardwick (against), Harris (against)?

New Hampshire—Holmes (for), Keyes (for).

Illinois—Lewis (for), McCormick (for).

Kentucky—Martin (for), Stanley (for).

South Carolina—Pollock (for), Dial (against), loss of 1.

Delaware—Saulsbury (against), Ball (for), gain of 1.

Colorado—Sheffroth (for), Phipps (for).

Michigan—Smith (for), Newberry (for).

Kansas—Thompson (for), Capper (for).

Mississippi—Vardaman (for), Harrison (against)? loss of 1.

Massachusetts—Weeks (against), Walsh (for), gain of 1.

The question mark after the names of Senators-elect Harris of Georgia and Harrison of Mississippi indicates that both of them were virtually elected by President Wilson, and though they have opposed suffrage so far, it is thought possible that they would not oppose the amendment if President Wilson appealed to them in its behalf.

ENLISTMENT IN
AMERICAN ARMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conferees of the United States House of Representatives on the bill authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistments in the army were appointed on Friday with instructions to insist on the House amendments providing that enlistments be for one year with no requirements for further service in the reserve army. The bill originally provided, as did the pre-war law, for three-year enlistments and four years' service in the reserve.

COURT ORDER STOPS
LIQUOR TRANSFERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Following the granting of an injunction in the Circuit Court of Monroe County, prohibiting the importation of liquor over the Ohio-Michigan state line on Friday, the state constabulary resumed its patrol of the border, abandoned last Tuesday when the Damon Law, prohibiting search and seizure, was declared unconstitutional by a Michigan Supreme Court decision. Inspectors of the Michigan State Food and Drug Department will continue to search for contraband liquor on trains and interurban cars, and it is believed that the effect of the blanket injunction will be to clamp the dry lid on Michigan tighter than ever until the State Legislature has enacted another prohibition measure with teeth in it.

Notices have been posted along the entire border by the constabulary, giving warning that those attempting to bring liquor into the State will be arrested and charged with contempt of court. Conservative estimates place the value of liquor carried into Michigan from Toledo, Ohio, since search and seizure was declared illegal, at \$500,000.

PROGRESS AT HOG
ISLAND DEFENDED

Spokesman for United States
Shipping Board Tells of
Additional Tonnage Gained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—There are now 5,500,000 tons of shipping under the United States flag, according to Frank B. Lord of the United States Shipping Board. At the First Congressional Church Forum here, Mr. Lord said the United States now had shipping to carry 50 per cent of its export trade. This was the result of the revival of shipbuilding during the war. Prior to the last two years, the country had ships for only 10 per cent of its export trade.

Mr. Lord defended the Administration's shipbuilding record, and spoke in length of the difficulties which had confronted the country in its preparations to meet the German submarine menace. He said that the criticism of the Hog Island yard had been unjust, but admitted that the cost of building these yards had been underestimated when the figure was placed at \$27,000,000 instead of \$61,000,000, its actual cost.

"The war cost \$40,000,000 a day," said Mr. Lord. "If the Hog Island yards made it possible to shorten the war by one day, it can be seen that the difference between the original estimate and the real cost was more than made up."

Mr. Lord said the country built the yard for nothing, and its only profit was from building the ships. The plan of reimbursing the company, he said, fixed fees—was such as to make for economy, as the more the company saved the government, the greater the company's profits.

"When we went into the game there were only 44,000 men working on ships in the country," said Mr. Lord. "On Nov. 1, 1918, we had 386,000 working in the shipyards, and another 150,000 working on ship parts in allied industries. We made 2700 caulkers in 30 days; we established a sort of normal school in shipbuilding—that is, we took the men who had been shipbuilders and taught them to teach others the art. The weather was against us and so was railroad congestion. We had to examine mechanical devices, police the yards, and solve housing problems."

AGREEMENT WITH
JAPAN IS DENIED

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official denial that Japan will supply the Siberian Government with men and arms in exchange for Siberian coal and iron, was made on Friday in dispatches from Omsk to the Russian Embassy here.

Press reports of an agreement between Japanese and Siberian representatives to extend the warfare against the Bolsheviks were cable from Vladivostok on Feb. 8.

"The Russian Embassy is requested by the Omsk Government to emphatically deny the false rumor of an agreement between itself and Japan," the Embassy announced.

Considerable Japanese forces remain in Siberia, but all are declared to be east of Omsk with the British and Americans and Tzcho-Slovaks. The combatant forces opposing the Bolsheviks in Russia, it is stated, are Russians and Siberians.

UNREST POLITICAL
AND NOT ECONOMIC

Secretary of Labor Says Strikes
in the United States Are the
Propaganda of the Soviets
—Seattle Mayor's Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

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Secretary Wilson said that the Department of Labor for two years had been combating the philosophy expressed by the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks, and he pointed out that wherever employers had been disposed to work out problems affecting their workers around a common table, radicalism had not taken hold; it was only where the employers acted as autocrats of the property and lives of the employees that Bolshevik doctrines flourished.

Declaring that every good government owes every man, not only a living, but the opportunity to earn a living, Secretary Wilson discussed the conditions involving employment at the present time, said there was no likelihood of a wage reduction during the next six months, since the workers would not stand for it, and added that steps were being taken by the government to secure reduction in the prices of material to normal without changing wages, until there is a change in the cost of living.

Restoration of normal industry, he said, would usher in a period of industrial activity greater than at any time since the Civil War.

Mayor Hanson's Remedy

While Secretary Wilson was making his speech, a message advocating the outlawing of the I. W. W. and kindred organizations, written by Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, was being read before the trust company section of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Hanson's message said, in part:

"Our attempted revolution in Seattle was brought about by alien agitators and criminal labor leaders who, drunk with power, believed they could start a flare here which would sweep over the country. It was indeed fortunate that at the time this trouble occurred the people of Seattle were prosperous. If they had been hungry, no one knows the end."

"Your duty and my duty, and the duty of every patriotic American citizen is, first, to stop the influx of antagonistic aliens; second, to demand the passage of a law whereby the aliens now in this country are compelled to register their addresses and register with each change of address; third, to enact national laws making the I. W. W. and kindred organizations outlawed; fourth, to encourage in every manner possible public work of all kinds in city, state, and nation. This should include bridges, railroads,

power plants, etc., and last, but not least, great governmental enterprises for the irrigation of arid land, diking of overflowed land, and in some instances the clearing of cut-over land.

Terms Should Be Easy

"This land should be taken over by the government and improved, and then the land should be sold to the actual user on the amortization plan—a homestead at actual cost. Long-time bonds should be issued by the government, to be repaid out of the subsequent sale of the land."

"Such great public works should go on continuously and be used as a refuge for the unemployed when times are hard. I am firmly convinced that in these United States there should be, in each state, some place where a man who is willing and able to work could find employment under decent living conditions."

"If we do our duty our plan will be adopted. If we sit idly by, other men, unsafe and unready, will control. Let us unite to make conditions better for all mankind. Let us uphold our government, its constitution and its ideals, but let us march forward a little each day."

LIQUOR SALES TO
SAILORS CONTINUE

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NEW YORK, New York—Liquor-selling places around the South Ferry, where United States sailors are quartered, are still doing their usual business, and the sailors continue to obtain intoxicants with little difficulty, despite a protest which was sent to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, some time ago.

So apparent are the conditions resulting from the fact that there is no dry zone around that section, that a mass meeting of protest will be held shortly, at which the attention of the public will be called to what seems to be official laxity in protecting the men in service from the liquor sellers.

The conditions were unusually pronounced recently, just after the men received their Liberty bonds. It is declared that many of them sold their bonds, and appeared at one of the entertainments held regularly for their benefit, in such condition that they could not be allowed to remain.

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MR. GILLET GAINS VOTES

United Press via The Christian Science
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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Indiana Republicans on Friday decided to cast their votes for the next Speaker of the national House of Representatives for Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts. The withdrawal of Representative Fess of Ohio probably will give Mr. Gillett most of the votes from that State. Mr. Gillett's adherents predicted on Friday that he would have enough votes on the first ballot to elect.

UNREST POLITICAL
AND NOT ECONOMIC

Secretary of Labor Says Strikes
in the United States Are the
Propaganda of the Soviets
—Seattle Mayor's Solution

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EFFORT TO STOP
DAYLIGHT-SAVING

Supporters of Project in United
States Forced to Action by
Senate Committee's Adoption
of Amendment to Repeal Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Supporters of the daylight-saving project in the United States were forced to action on Friday by the danger to the whole plan involved in the adoption by the Senate Agriculture Committee of an amendment repealing the Daylight-Saving Law. The action of the committee was apparently based on the complaints of western farmers who assert that in effect the law deprives them of one hour's work each day.

W. M. Calder, Republican Senator from New York, has issued a statement declaring that he will fight the proposed amendment and also asserting that the general mass of the people have given the law instant and widespread approval. His statement reads in part:

"I shall do everything in my power to prevent adoption of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate for the repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law. My information is that some farmers in the West contend that the effect of this law is to deprive them of one hour's work each day. I fail to see how it can possibly operate in this manner. The farmer who goes to work ordinarily at sunrise, or an hour after sunrise, and quits at sunset, can still continue to do so without any inconvenience in the slightest degree, despite any regulation of the clock. The hours of his work are guided entirely by sunlight and the Daylight-Saving Law can have no effect upon them."

"On the other hand, as a result of the Daylight-Saving Law, 75,000,000 of the American people last summer began their day an hour earlier, and were afforded an hour more of daylight after dinner to work at their gardens, or to indulge in outdoor sports."

"The approval of the law among the working people of the nation was instant and widespread, and I trust that those who have enjoyed its advantages will make it plain to their senators and representatives immediately that they do not wish to have it repealed."

"If, in the closing days of the session, the Daylight-Saving Act is hurriedly repealed under the misapprehension that any considerable number of the American people are opposed to it, then indeed we shall make a grievous mistake."

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Lowell will not be epitomized. His many-sided genius cannot be gathered into one title. Poet, of course, he was, and as a poet he is most widely known and best understood, sitting unchallenged in the company of those who have seen and reported "the bloom and fragrance of all human knowledge." He was a poet as Isaiah was a poet, by right of a moral passion that took his country to his heart, and warned, entreated, prophesied, and shepherded the people in ways of righteousness. Throughout his career the poet can only be said to dominate it, under that appellation we include the prophet and reformer. Lowell's father touched this trait in his generous comment on the boy's habit of strolling on the veranda while family prayer was going on within: "James is not serious as yet, but he has a good heart, and is a foe to every mortal wrong."

Yet Lowell was not "an inheritor of suffering for conscience' sake," as Whittier, for instance, was; and his early environment was not adapted to bring out a radical thinker. With a grandmother who, on each Independence Day, ostentatiously dressed in black and fasted and deplored "our late unhappy difference with His Most Gracious Majesty," a grandfather who was one of the writers of a ponderous round robin sent by Harvard College in 1761 to George III—"Pietas et Gratitudo," a father who, though he had loosed some theological trammels still held tenaciously to the old order in religious matters; and a mother whose Orkney forbears had taught her that the past might be called up by certain incantations—the prospect for a pioneer in thinking might have been judged slender.

Then there was Elmwood, which he loved with a poet's ardor, and which he always said was a Tory. It was only half a century since its first owner, Thomas Oliver, one of the King's councilors, had consented, at the urgent recommendation of several thousand of his fellow townsmen, surging in a mob before his door, to become an "absentee," and "Jimmy" Lowell daily trotted his pony to the post office along "Tory Lane."

Fascinating, indeed, are the accounts of that Old Cambridge. Not a house on Mount Auburn Street between the "village" and the Oliver-Lowell house; none between that and the Vassall-Longfellow house. A few stately colonial houses, with these, comprised the neighborhood, and each had its large garden and orchard, with much open pasture land. Changes came slowly, but in 1856 Lowell wrote to a friend: "You wouldn't know our Cambridge, with its railroads and its water works and its new houses. Think of a car passing our corner at Elmwood every fifteen minutes. For my part, I stick where I was, and don't believe in anything new except butter."

For Lowell was never enamored of immediate or violent change, and his position on the anti-slavery question, the first reform which engaged his attention, and all succeeding ones, was the result of imperative conviction. There was a tough struggle in his youth between impulses from without and those more original. He had heard his father speak of abolitionism as "harsh, dogmatic, uncharitable, and un-Christian," and one has only to look at a few of the public utterances of the first New England abolitionists to see how these elements—undeniably manifested—could easily have been hidden from good men like Dr. Charles Lowell the essential rightness of the idea which impelled the agitation. An echo of this time comes to the ear in the caution addressed by Lowell to a friend some years later: "Do not attack the Liberty Party too fiercely. I think myself they are wrong about many things. But one should remember that they are only in error as to the best means of bringing about the Right, and surely deserve more sympathy at our hands than those whose creed is wrong."

Also, like all poets, he questioned his mission. Am I a poet? Can I be a poet? The query ran through all his youthful musings. Gradually he became conscious that, along with the facility to frame his thoughts into rhythm and verse forms, went a working of the imagination and a capability of vision such as all did not possess. He conceived of the poet as a forerunner, a prophet of changes in the moral world, as one who apprehends great truths in their early dawn, which are only revealed to the general in their day-breaking. Finally, he arrived at the conclusion, "My true place is to serve the cause as a poet. Then my heart leaps before me into the conflict." The poet was never sure of himself until the reformer was recognized and the conjunction accepted.

Back of this period, however, lay a happy, though restless childhood, and a college life singularly compact of avidity and indolence, of appreciation of the best in literature and a mental waywardness which neglected study, a period of the stirring of powers unable to find expression in any of the conventional forms which made up his social world, while yet himself too much bound by conventions to know how to free himself. Remembering the voluminous allusions, references, and quotations that impeded the way in some of Milton's poetry, one shudders a little at this boy of seventeen, who says: "Milton has excited my ambition to read all the Greek and Latin classics he had"; while the classic poem, written when he knew that, owing to his rustication, it would not be delivered, is a reasonably fair transcript of his tumultuous, ungathered mental powers.

It was these contradictions of character which had procured his exile; for though he was in sad arrears—recitations and required reading—he wrote to a friend that he was in the habit of reading all the books he came upon except those prescribed in the

college course—the last straw was a breach of ordinary decorum. This youth, who has flouted so many requirements, who now, in a moment of elation over being chosen class poet, flashes into chapel and bows grandly—right and left just as the service begins, needs, evidently, some rigorous discipline. To Concord with him. It was not the first, nor was it to be the last occasion when he

Mixed up the psalm tune with a country dance.

The class poem, on the other hand, is conservatism deeply dyed, the only hint it contains of the coming reformer being a burst of indignation over the unjust treatment of the Cherokee Indians. Laying about him wherever he spies anything smacking of progress or radical reform, he particularly thanks God—in effect—that he is not as the abolitionists are or even as this Emerson. Yet Emerson had been kind to him at Concord, and a little later a very young and stilted, but manly letter of explanation, as carefully distinguished from apology, went from the boy to Emerson, when he found that he had incurred the charge of ingratitude. And afterward he wrote: "Emerson is a good-natured man, in spite of his doctrines," Emerson's sins as a theologian having been the point of attack.

Through the variations of purpose which attended his first attempts to study law, the pricks of fortune which threw upon him the necessity of self-support, and the inspiration which a great love provided, his attraction toward moral heights is increasingly apparent. "A Year's Life," his first volume of poems, and "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," were practically simultaneous with his out-and-out adoption of himself as an abolitionist. Let them wear what kind of queer coats, and use what extravagant language they might, he would sit on the platform with them, and accost the ears of his conservative friends with the phrase—"we abolitionists." When he reviewed Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery" he took the opportunity to praise in selected words—Garrison, "the half-inspired Luther of this reform, a man too remarkable to be appreciated in his generation"; Whittier, "who, Szevola-like, has sacrificed on the altar of duty that right hand which might have made him acknowledge the most passionate rival of his time"; Lydia Maria Child, "a woman of genius, who lives content in the intellectual country to which her conscientiousness has banished her"; and Pollen, "the lion with a lamb's heart." And when these poems were omitted from the collection made soon after, he defended Longfellow by maintaining that it must have been done because the author deemed them of inferior poetical merit.

Yet, almost simultaneously he pours out these fervent words: "My ceiling is clear to me. I am never lifted up to any peak of vision... but that, when I look down in hope to see some valley of the Beautiful Mountains, I behold blackened ruins, and the moans of the downtrodden the world over, but chiefly here in our own land, come

then—"The Crisis": startling; unforgettable; a herald of grace which has been growing through the years until it crystallized in a strain worthy of its subject. Here is now no question whether of poet, or prophet, or reformer; all are merged in the patriot, whose eyes are not hidden of geographical outlines, nor fixed upon political boundaries, but see

Something that leaps life's narrow lines, To claim its birthright with the hosts of heaven; A light across the sea Which haunts the soul and will not let it be Still beaming from the heights of the undegenerate years.

As professor of belles-lettres and as diplomatist Lowell wrote little poetry. To Spain his credentials were mainly those of a man of letters, well acquainted with the Castilian literature; but in all difficulties his tacit insistence upon meeting his fellows on the higher levels stood him in good stead. From England he sent a few poems, following them with minute and repeated revisions. But, he wrote, "I am so piecemealed here that I cannot get a moment to brood over anything as it must be brooded over if it is to have wings."

The famous Birmingham address on "Democracy" showed the reformer full at work, and still extending his borders: "Our healing is not in the storm or in the whirlwind, it is not in monarchies or aristocracies, or democracies, but will be revealed by the still small voice that speaks to the conscience and the heart, prompting us to a wider and wiser humanity." His work as a reconciler between two great free peoples was not the least of the versatile contribution which he made to the good of the world; and from the Court of St. James as from Madrid his letters to the State Department are literary readings of a high order.

The "Epistle to George William Curtis," and certain letters, notably one to Joel Benton, show something of what it cost him every time he turned from his dearly loved book studies to swing into the political fray. The impulsion was always patriotic, and his repudiation of partisanship constant. In one form or another he was always saying what he said in a speech delivered at Cambridge and preserved among his published papers: "It will not do to appeal to past history and achievements of the party... The greatest of poets and one of the wisest of men has said

"...to have done is to hang Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail In monumental mockery." Out of the valiant fight he made in the cause of international copyright came the familiar quatrain: In vain we call old notions false, And bend our conscience to our dealing; The Ten Commandments will not budge, And stealing will continue stealing.

A casual paper barely touches on a few of the high lights of such a career, and of the body of poetry and prose which constitutes its legacy to these and succeeding generations. Poet, essayist, critic, humorist, satirist, publicist, diplomatist, bookman; charming in talk, brilliant in correspondence, home lover, faithful friend, unblemished patriot; all these James Russell Lowell was. Naturalists like Darwin claimed him as intended for great things in their domain; great politicians said he was a born statesman; Curtis said, "Literature was his pursuit but patriotism was his passion"; and all recognized, sooner or later, that from first to last, he was an American idealist, with a positive genius for veracity.

"The dear Elmwood that has always looked so sunny in my memory"

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SERVICE FLAG IS TAKEN DOWN
NEW YORK, New York.—The Pennsylvania Railroad's service flag with the 2472 stars, of which 225 are of gold, was taken down on Friday with impressive ceremonies. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity parish and a chaplain in the army, was the principal speaker at exercises in the rotunda of the terminal.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ELIHU ROOT AT THE LOWELL CENTENARY

Author, He Said, Spoke for the Better Nature, for the Deep Underlying Nature of the People of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The observance of the Lowell centenary by the American Academy of Arts and Letters was continued on Friday evening with a performance of "Dear Brutus," at which a letter was read from the author, James M. Barrie, a member of the British Academy, by William Gillette, who leads the company, and who is himself a member of the American Academy. The celebration closes on Saturday with a special literary meeting, at which Prof. William Milligan Sloane will preside. The speakers' list includes Barrett Wendell, Prof. Stephen Butler Leacock and Samuel McChord Crothers. Alfred Noyes and Edgar Lee Masters will each read an original poem. "The Tie," and "The Avenue of the Allies."

Elihu Root's Address
Elihu Root, who presided at the dinner at the Ritz-Carlton, said that, with the exception of Lincoln, Lowell accomplished more than any other man toward the freeing of the slaves. He said Lowell saw the country in "one of those strange lethargies which comes at times to all peoples under the poisoning influence of prosperity."

"The compromise between freedom and slavery," continued Mr. Root, which made the American Union possible, had endured so long and had been followed by such vast material success that the general vision of his countrymen had become obscured. Right and wrong had grown to seem to them strangely alike, and when the vital question whether America should be slave or free demanded a decision, it found a people with conscience asleep, confused amid questions of expediency. Then Lowell spoke for the better nature, for the deep underlying nature of his people.

"From every part of the earth the

peoples of the earth call to one another for sympathy and guidance and hope. Deep calls unto deep. The fateful question, what ideals shall rule the world, hangs in the balance. We are joined together for greater courage and hope and power, to the end that the ideals we have inherited and serve may endure and prevail. We rest in faith that the note, from that deep chord which Hampden struck, will vibrate till the end of time."

Mr. Root then proposed a toast "To the English-speaking peoples of the world—the children of the lion."

Anglo-Saxon Unity

Maurice Hutton, representing Canada, cited Theodore Roosevelt, General Smuts and Sir Wilfrid Laurier as examples of the ultimate Anglo-Saxonization of foreign traits. "We recognize that Great Britain, Canada and the United States," he said, "are so absolutely one in all their intents, that to say so is not merely a truth, but a truism." Mr. Hutton praised Lowell for not being a mere wit and a satirist and for devoting his talents to the defense of the reformers and idealists. He declared that Anglo-Saxon unity should continue as essential to the peace of the world, and said that the League of Nations, already something more than a dream, was the link which holds together the chain of Anglo-Saxonism and Anglo-Americanism, "the common national inheritance of good humor and kindness."

BRITISH IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Imperial Industries Club, which, owing to the war, has not held its social meetings for some time, resumed them again recently with a luncheon given in the Connaught Rooms. The chair was taken by Sir G. Hayter Chubb, and a number of distinguished persons were present, including: Sir W. Lloyd, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland; Sir G. H. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada; Lord Downham, Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth; Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Sir T. Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand;

Sir J. Williamson, Sir E. Canlife, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Sir J. Cockburn, and Sir R. Parkington.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the British Dominions, welcomed the representatives from different parts of the Empire who were present, and paid a tribute to the splendid loyalty and devotion of the Dominions during the war.

In replying to the toast, Sir W. Lloyd said that imperial industries must depend in large measure on communications. The connecting link of cable communications between the Old and New worlds was Newfoundland, and the Newfoundlanders were hoping that a flight would soon be made between Newfoundland and Great Britain, which would solve the problem of communication. The way in which the Mother Country had converted industries to the purpose of winning the war had greatly interested the Dominions, who had been impressed by the energy displayed in this task, and especially by what the women had done.

Lord Downham said that the Imperial Industries Club might serve a very useful purpose by giving practical information and proposals. There had been a great deal of talk of late about making the country a fit home for heroes, but when he had submitted plans for building 300,000 houses for the working classes within a year after the declaration of peace, he had been faced with the difficulties of finding bricks and other materials, and also labor. There was a general desire to develop their imperial industries and to know how to do so. The problem could not be solved by politicians alone; they must have the information which clubs such as theirs could provide. Insufficient attention to the teaching of foreign languages had been detrimental to the country, both politically and commercially. All classes should have the opportunity of learning languages which would be of service in obtaining and executing contracts abroad. In spite of the fact that they had defeated Germany in the war, her methods of peaceful penetration might prevail in regard to foreign commerce if they did not take these necessary precautions.

STANDARD SYSTEM IN SCHOOLS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—In the twelfth annual convention of the National Society of Vocational Education here on Thursday, C. R. Dooley, a federal vocational official, said the army had trained 100,000 men in various trades in the last year, and urged that in the future students be trained with the view that production for the community rather than for individual profit should be the criterion. J. M. Waters, dean of the School of Commerce, Georgia School of Technology, urged systematizing and standard methods in the schools. Many delegates assert that vocational training in the next five years will accomplish more in post-war readjustment than any other factor.

RECLAMATION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—Two memorials have been sent to Congress by the Idaho Legislature urging Congress to pursue its constructive policy in reclaiming lands for the purpose of employing returned soldiers and sailors and preparing lands for their settlement. The Idaho Legislature states to Congress that there are 2,000,000 acres of arid lands in Idaho capable of being reclaimed, and the magnitude of whose projects is such that only the federal government can undertake their construction.

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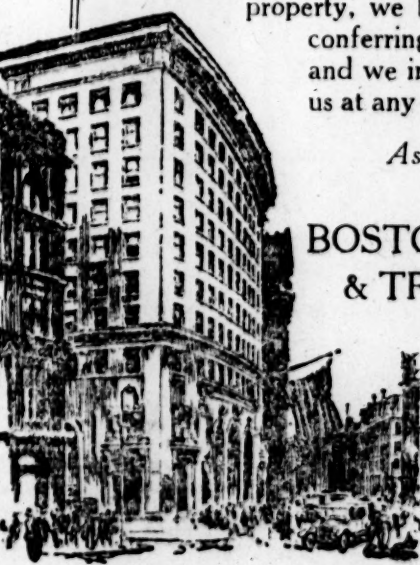
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FRENCH RAILWAYS TO BE REORGANIZED

Transport Question, on Which Depends Economic Condition, Demands Complete Reorganization of Railway System

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Clavelle, Minister of Transport and of Public Works, has given another proof of the energy which characterizes him, firstly by triumphing over M. Albert Thomas, with the immense majority of 444 votes against 49, and secondly by obtaining from the Chamber of Deputies the vote deciding on the reorganization of the railway system of France. The transport question is the one on which the whole economic situation of France depends at the present moment. Yet this question can only be solved by the reorganization of the French railway system, which, owing to the immense effort it has had to make during the past four years and also to the lack of repairs directly resulting from an insufficient personnel, is in the most deplorable condition.

The five great railway systems of France, to say nothing of the small local lines which keep up communications with the countryside, will be obliged this year to face a deficit of 1,000,000,000 francs. Nearly 36,000 trucks are immobilized owing to their bad state of repair, yet to relieve in some degree the difficulty of transport, which is becoming greater each day, these trucks should be put into circulation as soon as possible.

Vast Sums Voted

In order to face and solve the innumerable difficulties which confront him in the reorganization of the French railway system, M. Clavelle demanded and obtained from the Chamber a vote of credit of 600,000,000 francs, 480,000,000 of which are to be spent in indemnities promised by Parliament to the personnel of the railways, whilst the remaining 120,000,000 will be used for expenses of a technical character. Although violently opposed, M. Clavelle won his point, as is his custom, for the Minister of Transport is not accustomed to bandy words. Faced with a gigantic problem, he is prepared to solve it, and has already taken energetic steps to suppress the scandalous traffic in wagons which is actually being carried on, and which is one of the principal causes of the formidable transport crisis from which France is suffering so acutely at the present moment. He has decided to make the station masters responsible for the irregularities committed by the agents under their orders, threatening them with penal and disciplinary measures in case of non-obedience to this order.

The French station masters will surely listen to the objections in M. Clavelle's concise little note. He is and has been for long their most dreaded hunchback, or, as they say in French, their bete noire. They recognize but dread his energetic, resolute, excessively democratic character, which, added to keen organizing qualities, ranks him as one of the chief public men of the day.

Remarkable Career

By dint of thrift and ceaseless hard work, upheld by that admirable spirit of abnegation so common amongst the peasants of France, his parents succeeded in "economizing" enough to send him to the College of Bergerac until he was 16, when he entered the Department des Ponts et Chaussées, as auxiliary clerk, with a very poor salary. Much hard work and a tireless perseverance helped him to rise to be chief clerk and then road surveyor. From 1881 till 1889 he took part in the construction of the Dordogne Railroad, and entering the maritime service of the Gironde Department he remained there until 1896, when he was admitted to the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, although the examination was an extremely difficult one. Since leaving the College of Bergerac 15 years before, however, Clavelle had been working late at night in order to complete his education, and he succeeded in doing so brilliantly, for he had even found the means of passing his baccalaureat and his license in science. Once admitted to the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, he worked with such zeal that in 1899 he left the famous school, having won a first-class distinction.

He then became controlling engineer of the railway at Périgueux, where he remained for four years, after which lapse of time he was called to Paris, where he occupied an important position. In 1908 he became director of the Ponts et Chaussées, having thus scaled all the different rungs of the ladder of this important service, thanks only to his own personal merit and perseverance. Though highly appreciated by his chiefs, M. Albert Clavelle was until then almost unknown by the large public, who saw in him only a high official endowed with no particular qualities, and who had even started his career ten years later than most of his colleagues. However, an unexpected incident which suddenly assumed particular importance, abruptly deprived him of the bushel under which he had been hiding his light with a far too great modesty.

The French State, having decided to buy back the famous Clemenceau, was experiencing the greatest difficulty in putting its new acquisition into working order. Having been threatened with nationalization for the last 15 years, the former company had long since ceased from incurring any expense for the most necessary repairs. An immense and inconceivable disorder reigned through the entire system. The officials were both incompetent and bewildered. Trains seemed to start and arrive according to their own sweet

will, as they do just at present; freight was sometimes delayed for weeks at a time, or sent in wrong directions; catastrophes and accidents were daily occurrences, and complaints abounded.

At last, in despair, the state turned to M. Clavelle and named him director of the Ouest-Etat. His nomination was welcomed with skepticism equally by railroad officials, the press, and the public. Yet in a few months they were all obliged to recognize that he had the famous Ouest-Etat running almost normally. How did he accomplish this miracle? Quite simply. He visited all the system in detail, investigating personally the different causes of trouble. He traveled ceaselessly, appearing unexpectedly in the most remote stations as an ordinary traveler, noting all the deficiencies which struck him in the organization, proceeding to a silent and thorough inspection of the small details. One day some porters saw a traveler hoisting his trunk on a truck and wheeling it toward the baggage van. They rushed forward indignantly to reproach him for his impertinence, crying, "Stop! what are you doing?" "Allow me to do your work since you will not do it," retorted the stranger. "I've a right to work if I want to. I'm M. Clavelle."

It was he, putting into practice his system of "horning" the lazy, inefficient officials, who were soon terrorized by his unexpected, almost diabolical, appearances, at the most unexpected times and places. He "horned" them, he bored them so conscientiously, so thoroughly, and their fear of seeing the accusing shade of the director suddenly surge up before them was so great that in a very short time they were working with a will and energy which produced the most marvelous results.

A Model Railroad

Having set things to rights, M. Clavelle next undertook the building of new tracks, and, in short, modified the whole system so completely that in less than a year the Ouest-Etat was a model of its kind. When Clemenceau was named Prime Minister in November, 1917, he entrusted M. Clavelle with the Ministry of Public Works and of Transport, thus giving him full scope for the play of his remarkable organizing powers.

After his enormous effort, thanks to the transport of troops and munitions was effected regularly, M. Clavelle is now turning his attention to the reorganization of the French railway system, which, as he frankly admits, is in a most disastrous condition. Yet one must remember that on the outbreak of war all the personnel and material of the different railway companies were commandeered by the military. Moreover, it was absolutely impossible for the companies to replace any of their worn-out cars or engines, although in ordinary times they ordered more than 1500 trucks and 600 engines a year from the French factories of the north; also the traffic was 40 per cent greater than in peace time.

M. Clavelle, however, regards the situation hopefully. He is fond of saying, "The best way of keeping one's promises is never to make any." This might perhaps slightly alarm those who entertain wild hopes of being able soon to travel easily in France. However, the Minister of Transport has many new plans for transforming the archaic railway system of France, running it on modern lines and on a strictly business basis, which will be able to cope with the pressing needs of modern economic life, which, it must be allowed, are bewildering the routinists—old railway officials. And his strong, self-reliant personality is particularly well expressed in this other phrase of his which reveals his character and methods of working: "If I ask anyone for advice I shall be submerged with useless observations, whereas if I consult no one I shall receive many fewer."

LICENSING COMMITTEE FOR DYE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In accordance with the provisions made in the White Paper (No. Cd. 9194) recently issued, setting forth the details of the scheme for affording state assistance to the dye industry, the Board of Trade have appointed the following as members of the trade and licensing committee: Lord Colwyn, chairman; Mr. Henry Allen, Mr. Milton S. Sharp, and Mr. Lennox B. Lee, nominated by the color users' committee; Mr. T. Taylor, nominated by the National Federation of Associations of Paint, Color, and Varnish Manufacturers; Mr. J. Turner, and Dr. H. Levinstein, nominated jointly by British Dyes Ltd. and Levinstein Ltd.; Mr. J. U. Woolcock, M. P., O. B. E., nominated by the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers; and Mr. W. H. Dawson, nominated by the president of the Board of Trade.

The function of the committee will be to determine the colors and intermediates which shall be licensed for import into the United Kingdom after the conclusion of peace, and in what quantities, and to advise the Commissioner for Dyes as to the colors and intermediates the manufacture of which should be specially encouraged and the order of their importance.

For the purpose of the licensing of imports the committee will appoint from among their own number four members as a licensing sub-committee, two of whom shall be selected from the representatives of the dye users and two from the representatives of the dye manufacturers, the chairman of the committee being also the chairman of the licensing sub-committee.

The Commissioner for Dyes, Sir Evan Jones, Bart., M. P., will be an ex-officio member, but without a vote, of the trade and licensing committee. The secretary of the committee and of the licensing sub-committee will be Mr. W. Graham of the Board of Trade.

REVIEW OF TRADE UNIONS' DEMANDS

Most British Unions Said to "Have Made Up Minds" Upon What Constitutes a Week's Work and Living Wage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Jan. 21).—He would be a bold prophet who would venture to foretell where the demands put forward by the trade unions since the armistice will end, or who could hold out a reasonable hope to an anxious and wondering public that the demands will not ultimately land the country in disorder and chaos.

Nearly every union of importance has made up its mind as to what it considers a living wage, below which its members should not be expected to work, the number of hours which should constitute the working week, and the ability of the industry to stand the strain. Many of these demands are reasonable and too long delayed. The war has revealed the immense possibilities of wealth production, and has demonstrated to the employers of labor—that what they might have known—that the safest way to get the best out of the workman is to make it economically possible for him to adopt a higher standard of living, to treat him as a human being, harboring ideals, desirous of giving to his children a better existence, training, and education than he has himself enjoyed.

Standardized Wages

The demands which above all others are responsible for anxiety are those adopted by the Miners Federation of Great Britain at a special conference held at Southport this week, and those submitted by a deputation representing the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to the president of the Local Government Board on behalf of their members. Unlike the National Union of Railwaymen, which embraces every grade of worker in and around the railways and has a membership of 450,000, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is confined to drivers, firemen and cleaners, on whose behalf the present demand for standardized wage rates of 20s., 10s. and 7s. per day for the respective grades is made. Mr. Bromley, general secretary, explained that these rates were included in the original demand for an eight-hour day put forward by his society, but were allowed to stand over for future negotiation. Responsible and competent officials in the trade union and labor movement see in these demands a further expression of the "one better" policy which has characterized the activities of the railway workers for some time, a desire for one union to score off the other. No sooner does one society achieve some amount of success in its demands—with an air of "alone we did it"—than the other has to put forward fresh demands to justify its existence. For some considerable time the trade union movement has witnessed an uneasy squabble between the N. U. R. and the A. S. of L. E. and F., which ended in the courts and in a verdict for the officials of the former. An echo of the case was heard at the great Trade Union Congress at Derby in September last, when the congress expressed its feelings in no uncertain manner by declining to participate in the discussion, which was closed after a delegate on behalf of each society had spoken.

Excluding Non-Unionists

As the above thoughts occur to one, the N. U. R. are pressing for the complete and absolute elimination of non-unionists throughout the entire railway system, and are endeavoring to obtain the assistance of the Board of Trade to achieve their object. The power of the railway workers is undoubtedly great, as commercialism demands a free, unfettered and immediate transfer of the thing it needs and produces. Earnest men and women, however, are beginning to ask themselves if the community is to be constantly living on the edge of a precipice because of the competition between these rival unions.

Infinitely more serious to the community are the demands of the miners, who, not content with throwing down the gauntlet to the government, which they consider to be the political expression of capitalist and landlord interests, from whom they expect neither sympathetic nor unbiased consideration, must wage war—for that is what it really means—on the other members of the working class, less able than themselves to meet the increased price of coal which several speakers foresaw. The president, Mr. Smillie, quite clearly realized that the demands would probably necessitate an increase in price to the consumer, which he justified as being necessary "to do justice to the miners."

The conference met primarily to confirm the appointment of Mr. Smillie as president and Mr. Frank Hodges as secretary, both positions being now made permanent, full-time appointments. The return of these two men by large majorities is a fairly true indication of the mentality of the miners both in the political and the industrial field; and as they must of necessity occupy prominent positions in the life of the community, a brief word concerning the things they stand for will not be out of place, and will incidentally facilitate a clearer understanding of the direction in which the miners are concentrating their efforts.

Nationalization of Mines

Mr. Smillie is well known as a man who has devoted years of faithful service to the miners and for his advocacy of an independent working class political party, no easy task, as many of the miners' officials were members of Parliament and attached to the Liberal Party. He favors the nationalization of the mines, to be at-

tained by political rather than industrial action.

Mr. Hodges is representative of quite another school of thought, was a student at Ruskin College, Oxford, and later of the Central Labor College. (Having regard to the enormous influence which the latter exercises among young and enthusiastic trade union students, we may refer to it again some day.) A native of South Wales, which is regarded as the storm center and chiefly responsible for most of the advance movements initiated by the Miners Federation, Mr. Hodges has all the enthusiasm, energy and idealism of the Celt.

About eight years ago there appeared in South Wales a remarkable pamphlet entitled "The Miners' Next Step," the responsibilities for publication being undertaken by a group of past and present students and supporters of the Central Labor College, in which it was definitely and distinctly asserted that the activities of the South Wales Miners Federation should be directed to securing control of the mining industry. In every district throughout the whole coalfield, classes were formed for the purpose of studying economics, industrial history, and the working-class movement, the lecturers, of whom Mr. Hodges was one, being former students of the Central Labor College, for which the South Wales Miners Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen have now assumed financial responsibility.

Gradually the policy of the South Wales Miners Federation has permeated the greater body of miners, and it causes no surprise to those who have watched the progress of this movement to learn of the demands carried at the Southport conference during the last few days. The conference was a triumph for the new school, which, as I have endeavored to show, is the result of a well-considered policy, courageously and systematically pursued by groups of enthusiastic students scattered over the countryside.

As to the conference itself, it was agreed, in regard to demobilization, that unreserved discharge should be given to the mine workers, who should be reinstated in the mines they left; the wages of those who through disability were unable to do a normal day's work to be made up to the amount earned by their particular grade. Miners incapacitated from following their ordinary avocations to be trained in suitable occupations at the government's expense, and to be paid the wages earned by their grade while in training. It was further agreed that a deputation should interview the Prime Minister with the view to the adoption of a six-hour day, the government to proceed immediately with the nationalization of the mines.

Miners' "Tall Order"

While there was remarkable unanimity in regard to the demands, there was considerable discussion as to the methods to be adopted—political action versus industrial action—which resulted in a compromise by the adoption of a resolution asking the government to amend the Miners' Eight-Hour Act, in which six hours should be substituted for eight. The demands are to be formulated as an ultimatum to the government, and it is understood that the strike weapon will be resorted to in the event of the government refusing to frame such a measure. It has also been decided to press forward for an advance of 30 per cent on present earnings, the war bonus of 2s. a day to be continued.

Whatever feelings the miners may have concerning their demands, which Mr. Adamson, M. P., and leader of the Labor Party, described as being of a "tall order," they appear to be determined that the mine shall not be transferred back to private ownership. In this the miners will have the support and active assistance of the principal trade unions. Closely associated with the miners are the railwaymen and the Transport Workers Federation, known as the Triple Alliance, who it was decided should be called together at once to frustrate the efforts now being made to hand back to private ownership the control of the mines, railways, and shipping, the conference believing that as the government were of necessity compelled to take over control of these industries to preserve the country's existence during a period of crisis it is equally as necessary to retain control for their better utilization during time of peace.

ALIEN DEPORTATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The British Columbia Legislature by a unanimous vote passed a resolution approving the policy of deporting all enemy aliens from Canada and for some years prohibiting immigration from present enemy countries. An amendment was added to the resolution at the request of the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, that the whole question of immigration should be reviewed at the Peace Conference. The resolution is being forwarded to Paris to Sir Robert Borden.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

Officer Describes the Operations Against the Turks and Difficulties of Advance Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSUL, Mesopotamia.—"I'll give you a description of the show as far as I can remember in diary form, starting at Tekrit," writes a British officer in an interesting account of some of the most recent operations against the Turks before the armistice was signed, on Oct. 30. "Now that the armistice is declared I don't suppose the censor can object to names of places, etc."

"The scheme was for us to do a wide detour to the east and so try to get behind the Turk and cut off his retreat. "Our general was wonderful. For a week before the show started he had been in armored cars, Ford and aeroplanes, exploring the country for water, and on our 50-mile march from the Jabbl Hamrin Mountains to the Lesser Zab River, had found two places with water holes. These made the show possible. On all our maps the whole tract was just marked 'unexplored.' He found a nala (dry water course), impassable for wheels, over which it was our job to make a road passable for Ford vans."

"Well, we started from Tekrit at 3 a.m. on Oct. 23 for a pass through the Jabbl Hamrin Mountains where there was a spring at Ain Nakala. A section of sappers and miners had gone up a week before and dammed it and collected enough water for us and the seventh cavalry brigade, who were 12 hours before us and whose job it was to go down the north side of the Jabbl Hamrin to take the Turk in the rear at Fattah."

"We reached Ain Nakala by mid-day and our transport by 5 p.m. By this time I'd got two top-hole teams of eight horses each fixed up for our boat and trestle wagons which weigh 2½ tons each. Everybody thinks it was a notable feat to get them all the way to Mosul, 350 miles in about 16 days' marching."

Making Roads for Guns

"We had very little sleep that night, as we had to be up at 1 a.m. and marched at 2 a.m. sharp. The troop was in the advance guard, as we had to make the road fit for guns and transport. We had to make a bit of road just before reaching the first water hole at 7 a.m., then after an hour's halt we went on and reached the bad nala at about 9:30. We managed to make it good enough for guns very soon, so the brigade went on, but we took three hours making a road fit for the motor van convoy that was bringing up a day's rations. Jove! the men did work well! We reached the second lot of water holes at about 2 and left again about 3 p.m. We caught up the main body, but struck two ancient canals after dark. Dry, of course, but an awful business getting every one across. At last we reached the Lesser Zab River at 8 p.m., having been marching and working for just 18 hours and done 48 miles that day! My dear old charger, Joseph, was still going strong and full of life. On arrival we found that C., who had dashed on ahead with the seventh Hussars, had bumped 800 Turks with six guns on the right bank of the Zab going down from Kirkuk to join their army at the confluence. There had been a stiff fight till dark, when they slipped away. We had about 20 casualties."

Ferrying the Big Guns

"This was the 24th, and the same day the eighteenth division had attacked the Turkish position on the left bank of the Tigris at Fattah. The Turk, however, had retired in the night to the confluence of the Zab and Tigris, and put up a stiff fight there the next day, while the seventeenth division pressed him on the right bank. He had ideal positions where the river and roads run through a gorge."

"Early on the 25th we got a flying bridge of our boats made into a raft across the Zab and found a ford. C. took the twenty-third cavalry and two guns and went 15 miles down the Zab and back to see if he could find the enemy, but saw nothing. That night he got orders on the wireless to make a dash for the Tigris, and, if he could possibly cross, to get into the Turk's rear."

"We were all day ferrying rations, limbers, etc., across the river—in fact the ferrying went on all night. The right bank of the Zab consisted of high cliffs, 180 feet high, and we could find no good road up them; in the morning we had got the two guns up with great difficulty with 14 horses in each. So about 2 p.m. I went out and explored for a road—came back and got a fatigue party of 120 men, and made a road fit for all our transport by nightfall. Jove! I was weary that night and hadn't had a minute even in which to have a wash. At peep of dawn we ferried across six cars, eight

motor bikes and the pack wireless, packed up our bridge and got up on to the plateau just in time to catch up to the column, the advance guard of which marched at 6:30. At about 1:30 we sighted the Tigris and all the regiments dashed ahead to try and find a ford. K— had gone off with some Arabs, so I was left with the general."

"We found a likely looking place, but as there were high cliffs it took an hour to make a road down, then we crossed on to three islands easily enough, but the last stream was a beast. We tested it at several places before we found a spot where a horse did not have to swim, though the water was up to the holsters and one's knees on a saddle. I galloped back for the guides, the twenty-third cavalry and a section of guns, who all got across by dark. It was marvelous to watch the R. H. A. cross—the guns and limbers completely disappeared under water!"

"Though the general never thought we could get them so far our boat wagons arrived at 8 p.m. that night—over 23 hours to do the 48 miles! But they did this 30 miles in 12 hours. Meanwhile K— had found a rather shallower ford where he took the remainder of the battery, the ammunition column and hospital across at dawn, while I went and found a suitable spot to put in our raft and landing stages as a ferry."

LOUISIANA WOMEN OPPOSE MILITANCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs, which has just closed its annual convention in New Orleans, with nearly 500 women in attendance, went on record as permanently opposed to militancy in any form as a means of attempting to get the vote for the women of Louisiana and for the whole United States as well.

Abstinent adjournment, demanded by Mrs. W. S. Holmes, chairman of the Louisiana Woman's Suffrage Party, terminated the first attempt by Mrs. E. J. Graham, local chairman of the National Woman's Party, to introduce a militant speaker, and this termination was made permanent by mutual consent of virtually all the delegates to the convention.

BRITAIN AND BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland, speaking recently in Glasgow, said that the people of the country had by their political sobriety been enabled to resist the intoxicating political wines which were proffered to them. They desired to have no truck with pacifism or defeatism or Bolshevism. The lesson of Russia which today had chaos for a government and anarchy for its emperor, had bitten deep into the public mind and directed the national hand in the polling booth. They saw the result. The new House of Commons had to face the momentous task of reconstructing a world wrecked by the carnage and havoc of war. He was confident that the House would surmount every difficulty.

HOPEFUL SIGNS FOR PROHIBITION

Associations of Returned Soldiers and Other Organizations Pledge Support in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Many representative organizations in Australia which before the war held aloof from active temperance support have, during the last year or two, declared emphatically for war-time prohibition. As an instance one need allude only to the Presbyterian Assembly of Australia, and of the Church of England Synod, which have concluded their annual deliberations in Melbourne.

The decision of the Anglican Synod to support the demand for war-time prohibition was certainly a triumph for the temperance forces as for a long time past there has been a fairly strong section of Anglicans which favored and publicly advocated nationalization of the liquor traffic. Whether those who constituted the section indicated have altered their views in connection with this important topic or whether it has been considered tactful to remain silent in view of the determined clamor for prohibition, is, of course, a difficult matter to determine. Suffice it to say, however, the resolution to support war-time prohibition was carried in the synod without opposition of any kind. It must not be supposed that the synod was unanimous, but fully 75 per cent of those present voted in favor of the resolution.

A more surprising feature of the prohibition campaign, however, is the rather unexpected support being accorded by returned soldiers' associations. In Melbourne recently the executive of the Returned Soldiers National Association resolved to support the prohibition demand, while in Western Australia—a State which has been very backward in the matter of temperance reform—many returned men have actively associated themselves with the anti-liquor party. A vote recently taken by the council of the Returned Soldiers Association in Western Australia disclosed the fact that 15 members favored prohibition, while an equal number were antagonistic.

There is one great organization in the Commonwealth, however, which will have nothing to do with the prohibition movement, and that is the Labor Party. Many thousands, perhaps a majority of the party would, if a referendum were submitted to the people, without doubt record a vote for the abolition of the liquor trade, but the labor leaders, for some undetermined reason, will not associate themselves with and, in fact, are suspicious of the movement. Probably the principal reason for their antipathy is that most of the opponents of the Labor Party in the political sphere are active prohibitionists. Whether the latter can gain their objective without the aid of the influential Labor Party remains to be proved.



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ONE-BIG-UNION CAMPAIGN GROWS

Glamour of Movement Carries It Forward in Australia—Some Industrial Leaders Maintain Attitude of Open Hostility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Bitterness marks the progress of the One-Big-Union in Victoria. Certain industrial organizations and labor union officials are strenuously opposing it, but the glamour of the new universal panacea is carrying the One Big Union onward all along the line.

The One-Big-Union executives in Victoria and New South Wales have now embarked upon a publicity movement in favor of the new form of organization which is being conducted with all the energy and determination of a political campaign. On Friday and Saturday nights their speakers are to be found at the street corners of practically all the industrial suburbs and proclaiming as they do an entirely new doctrine which they claim is the road to economic salvation, they are always assured of attentive audiences.

In Victoria they have already gone so far as to issue a large monthly paper, *The One-Big-Union Herald*, which is sold upon the streets and is stated to have met with a ready sale. By these means the One-Big-Union leaders, having captured most of the internal machinery of unionism, hope to make behind their scheme most of the rank and file of the working class. Meanwhile, however, the union leaders themselves are far from being a happy family.

Struggle Intensified

The struggle between the One-Big-Union advocates and the advocates of the state federation form of organization, which ended in victories at both the New South Wales and Victorian conferences for the One-Big-Union, left a bitter feeling between the parties which is becoming intensified as the campaign proceeds. Recently a number of Victorian union officials, including several opponents of the One Big Union scheme visited Sydney in connection with the eight hours celebration in that city and on their return to Melbourne they informed the Trades Hall Council that Mr. J. S. Garden, secretary of the One-Big-Union Committee in New South Wales, had entirely misrepresented the position at the Victorian conference and that so far from the New South Wales unions being behind the One-Big-Union proposal, only three had adopted it.

To these statements Mr. Garden has issued a vituperative reply in which he sets out a list of powerful New South Wales unions, numbering about 20, which, he states, have adopted the proposal. The upshot has been that the Melbourne Trades Hall Council has appointed a committee to ascertain which of the parties has furnished the correct information to the council.

Already some of the methods to be adopted under the One-Big-Union scheme by unionists have been seen in actual operation both in Victoria and New South Wales. Under the scheme proposed an important provision is the formation of "shop control committees," comprised of representatives of all the unionists engaged at the various factories or works, these committees to have wide discretionary powers in regard to disputes which may occur. The control committee, it is provided, shall take charge immediately a dispute occurs on any job, shall endeavor to arrange a settlement, and failing a settlement shall have power "to decide how much work shall be done on the job"—a most significant paragraph. The Control Committee shall also inquire into all dismissals and if not satisfied that an employee was rightfully dismissed may call a strike.

Committees Formed

Two unions have already formed control committees on jobs—the Meat Industry Employees Union of Australia, and the Builders Laborers Federation, the pioneers of the Big Union scheme) and in each instance there has been a strike. Recently the slaughtermen, who are members of the Meat Industry Union, demanded increases, which were refused, with the result that the control committee ordered a "slow strike on the jobs." For a week the men attended work an hour late in the morning and stopped an hour earlier in the meantime working at only half pace. The upshot was that the employers granted a conference and certain increases were conceded which led to a resumption.

The One-Big-Union advocates now point to this as a victory for a new system. "In one week the slaughtermen won what it would have taken 12 months to get by arbitration," says a One-Big-Union publication.

The builders' laborers employed upon the construction of silos in New South Wales—a contract involving millions of pounds—also formed control committees and a dispute arising with the contractor, they promptly stopped work. An appeal to the court followed and both sides were bound over to obey the arbitration award, but notwithstanding this the control committees have ordered a fresh strike in one district and desperate efforts are being made to get them to resume. The union officials disclaim all responsibility.

PROTECTION FROM STRIKERS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Merchants Association has appealed to Acting Mayor Moran for adequate protection against interference with workers by strikers. One member of the organization reports in a letter which has been forwarded to the Acting Mayor that some of the firms

affected by the present strike of the waist workers are in his building, that his own bookkeeper has been threatened, and that when he himself stood outside his door in order to prevent girls in his employ from being mauled by the strikers, he was told that they would do as they pleased. "I have seen more lawlessness in one week on Madison and Fifth avenues than in all the years I lived in the gas house district where I was born," he wrote.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE URGED TO BE SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a statement issued by the Salvage Bureau of the New England War Savings Division housekeepers are urged to save what they have considered as waste and convert it into sound investment through the medium of thrift and war savings stamps. The bureau says:

"Don't burn newspapers, fiber cartons, paper boxes. Most paper is made from wood. Our forests are disappearing. From a ton of waste paper we can get 1500 pounds of new paper. Don't throw away rags. They can be cleaned and made into the finest papers."

"Save your junk. No matter how little, it helps to reduce your expenses. If you live in an apartment, see that the janitor sells all salvage, or sell it yourself if he won't. If you have no janitor, put a 'salvage' card in your window and the junk wagon will call."

"Sell your rubbish for thrift stamps. The United States Government has organized a salvage bureau of the war savings department. All over the country people are asked to be thrifty, to convert their waste materials into thrift stamps."

"The things you are doing when you help this nation-wide movement: You are helping make America richer by conserving her resources of materials. You are helping to finance your government through the thrift and war savings stamps. You are making an investment in United States securities, the best and safest in the world."

"This is a permanent thing. The whole nation must learn real thrift. Get back of this movement and push it along. You will thus help your country and yourself."

MERCHANT MARINE RULES OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three points essential to the successful operation of the merchant marine were enumerated by Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, addressing the Society of Arts and Sciences. These were that "there should be no discrimination between the pay of a merchant seaman and a man-of-warman, because both services are voluntary, and an equilibrium should be established and maintained in their compensation; that the merchant seaman should be as comfortable and his quarters as sanitary and in general he should be as well taken care of as the man-of-warman;" and that "the captain of a merchant ship should have as far as possible the same disciplinary control over his men as a naval captain over his men."

SHIP CONSTRUCTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—An important delegation from Toronto headed by the Mayor, Mr. Church, waited upon the Dominion Government recently and urged that contracts for ships should be placed in Toronto shipyards. It was stated that there were three yards in the city which gave employment to about 4000 men and if the yards were compelled to close down owing to lack of contracts, it would very much add to the unemployment now existing in Toronto. In reply the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, enumerated the steps which were being taken by the government to find employment for those who had been thrown out of work through the closing down of munitions works and similar undertakings. He also expressed regret that Toronto had not yet commenced the policy of better housing and had not taken advantage of the funds set aside for this purpose. Sir Thomas mentioned a illustrating the financial rails upon the government, the fact that the sum of \$125,000,000 would be required for war gratuities and post discharge pay alone. He promised the consideration of the government regarding the placing of contracts for ships with Toronto yards.

UNEMPLOYED IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At a recent meeting of the Trades and Labor Council here it was stated that there are 20,000 idle men in the city. It was also charged that the government employment bureaus were taking advantage of the serious situation and were employing men at less than the union wage. Several speakers advocated a six-hour day as the most speedy solution of the labor problem. An announcement from the Minister of Labor that the government would immediately let contracts for two ships in the Toronto yards and would place orders for a large number of locomotives, and that no further contracts for marine boilers and engines would be let outside of Canada, was received with commendation.

UTAH PROVIDES DRAINAGE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Contracts which will cause the employment of about 1000 men, have been let by the Millard County district drainage board. The action of the board is one of the first steps in Utah to give employment to a large number of returned soldiers, sailors and marines.

CAPITAL AND LABOR INTERESTS CONFER

Governor of Illinois Meets With Committees From Manufacturers and Employees and Problems Are Openly Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Much interest has been manifested here over the gathering of representatives of capital and labor with the Governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, at the state capital recently. In a statement issued by Governor Lowden after the conference, he said:

"The Illinois State Federation of Labor at its recent meeting appointed a committee upon the problems of reconstruction. The Illinois Manufacturers Association shortly afterward appointed a like committee. These committees were composed in each instance of representative men of the respective organizations. I asked these committees to meet jointly with me here."

"Every one was asked to speak candidly whatever was in his mind. The first I have had with reference to the subject was that if we are to meet the problems and difficulties of the future the old isolation of employer on the one hand and employee on the other must be broken down."

"Most of the differences of honest men result from mutual misunderstanding, and those misunderstandings can be cleared up only by personal contact and personal discussion. When men gather around the same table, and strive honestly to reach some common ground of understanding, they rarely fail. This was proven by the experience of our State Council of Defense."

"Representatives of labor and representatives of capital met in that body for the first time, became acquainted with one another, with the result that the records of that body do not disclose a single divided vote upon any question considered by it. If, as it seemed to me, that could be accomplished by that body, why is it not time for a larger body, composed equally of representatives of the employer and representatives of the employee, to get similarly together, look into one another's faces, and discuss the whole industrial question from their own viewpoint?"

"And the experience in this section lasting during the day has persuaded me that the thing is entirely practical. I do not expect that all differences between these respective committees will disappear, but I do expect that they will be reduced in number and seriousness, and that a common rallying point will be found by these men whenever industrial troubles arise."

SWITCHMEN NOT ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Judge John R. McCall, of the federal court, handed down a decision in the case of H. P. Cooke against the Illinois and Mississippi railroads in which he held that switchmen were not entitled to pay on a basis of eight hours a day under the Adamson Act. Judge McCall's decision was based on the theory that only actual members of train crews are entitled to pay under the eight-hour plan, and that this provision does not include those individuals whose sole service is to throw switches.

AMERICAN PRAISES CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Representing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Dr. Ira S. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic, United States of America, delivered an address in which were forcibly brought out the cordial relations existing between the United States and Canada. Referring to Canada as the oldest brother in arms Dr. Hollis said, "The more I learn about war and I comprehend what it means to a nation, I feel like taking off my hat to all Britons and Canadians. We came in after we had had a long time to prepare to meet the inevitable, but you had to prepare while fighting, and we as a nation accord you all honor for your remarkable achievements." Declaring that the Anglo-Saxon peoples were the direct inheritors of justice, Dr. Hollis said that they must adhere to these ideals, at the same time teaching other nations who did not measure up to these ideals their ways and high standards. "The German bully," he said, "is up for sentence for his crimes, and we must keep him under subjection until centuries have turned him Christian."

TRADE WITH TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A recent Canadian Trade Commission memorandum says: "The Canadian Trade Commission has received a cable from London stating that a general license issued by the British Board of Trade permits the resumption of trade with Tzecho-Slovakia. The territories which had been evacuated by the Allies under conditions in which trade is now resuming, therefore include Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Alsace-Lorraine, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and the undefined areas known as Tzecho-Slovakia as well as the former territory on the left bank of the Rhine, with portions of Austria-Hungary. Commercial transactions with Serbia and Rumania will necessitate traders obtaining export licenses before ship-

ping any goods of the kinds once prohibited to be exported, and similarly to obtain import licenses from the Import Restrictions Department before importing these goods."

"Traders are reminded that transactions with firms in Tzecho-Slovakia as in intermediaries for firms in Germany, Hungary, and German Austria continue to be prohibited by trading-with-the-enemy regulations. The general license does not remove certain existing restrictions in respect to the payment of pre-war debts and the return of property held or managed before the war for persons in Tzecho-Slovakia. Moreover permission must be obtained from the British Treasury before money can be remitted to the country for purposes covered by regulations under Defense of the Realm Act."

STOCKHOLDERS SUE FOR AN INJUNCTION

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Charges that the directors of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, the banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston and New York, and others, are planning to "cheat, oppress, and defraud the stockholders of the Winchester company" by a proposed reorganization of the company, were made in a petition for an injunction filed in the United States District Court here by Edward W. Demarest of Jersey City. Judge Thomas issued a temporary injunction, and ordered a hearing to be held here on next Monday.

The petition declares that a scheme is on foot to "minimize" the value of the stock and freeze out Demarest and other stockholders who would not join in the reorganization plan.

EMPLOYMENT TASK BEFORE ALABAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—"While the United States Employment Service is finding work for men and women at the rate of approximately 100,000 a week, it is receiving applications for work at the rate of nearly 150,000 a week," declared Luther B. Bridges, special representative of Director John B. Densmore, who was sent to Birmingham to investigate labor conditions.

"The United States Employment Service," said he, "is confronting the task not only of directing the hundreds of thousands released from war projects back into peaceful employment, but also the replacing of the more than 4,000,000 men which have and will return from the army."

ST. LOUIS REPORTS WORK NOT ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Reports of unemployment in St. Louis have greatly exaggerated the actual conditions according to investigations made by federal labor officials late in January. The unemployed here then numbered some 10,000 and the unemployment was said to be due not to a scarcity of jobs for the most part, but because, as one St. Louis investigator put it, "There is a general disinclination to accept jobs that pay good living wages. When an individual prefers to remain idle rather than work for fairly good wages, the blame should not be charged to anyone but the individual."

LABOR AGITATOR ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Thomas Campbell, one of the leaders in many of the industrial disturbances in Butte during the last two or three years, and especially active in the recent I. W. W. troubles, was arrested on Thursday, and it is said that he is being held for action by immigration authorities. He recently admitted to the legislative committee investigating the Butte strike that he had never become fully naturalized.

Joseph Kennedy, another alien agitator, was placed under arrest on Wednesday.

TEACHERS ASK LIVING WAGE

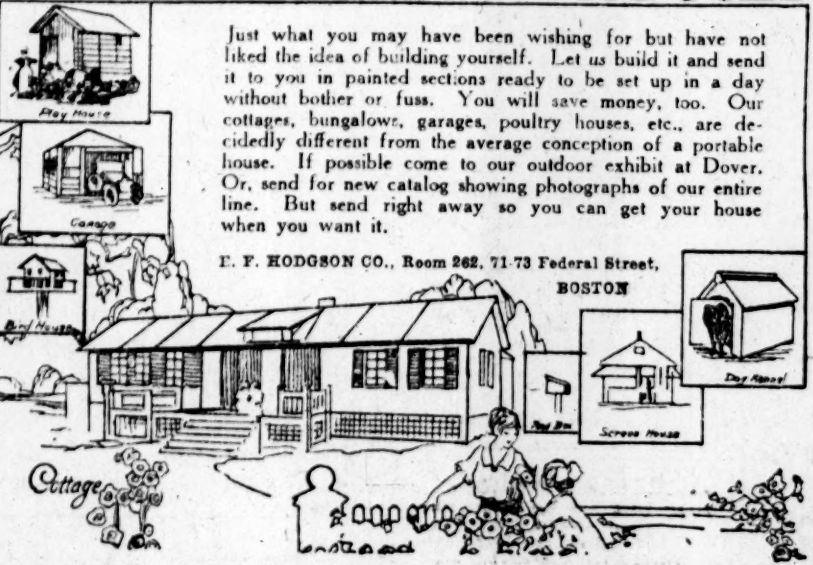
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FLINT, Michigan—Complaining that many of the 355 teachers in Flint public schools are compelled to walk three and four miles to school because they are unable to pay car fare, go without luncheon, and purchase clothing on the installment plan, a committee of teachers has petitioned the board of education for an increase in salaries. The teachers ask that the minimum salary of \$650 a year be increased to \$1000.

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CANADA PLANS TO AID UNEMPLOYMENT

The Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, States Government's Intention to Make Expenditures in Urban Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of an address to the members of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, made a somewhat important pronouncement as regards the government's policy in the matter of providing employment. The government fully realized that there was unemployment in various parts of Canada, which did not include the country lying to the east of Montreal, where, he said, conditions were very satisfactory. Where the government would have to expend public money for the purpose of providing employment would be from Montreal west.

Continuing, Mr. Carvell said: "The demobilization of the army and the return of the soldiers to civilian life has to be considered. We must realize that the men who represented Canada overseas are being sent home at the rate of 30,000 to 45,000 each month. They will not all want to go to work as soon as they get home, but employment will be the first thing some of them will look for, and we must be prepared for that. And here I want to combat the idea that is prevalent that the government alone is responsible for taking care of all the trouble in Canada."

"It is the duty of the government to expend the public money so as to provide employment for our people whether the expenditures are politically sound or not. Unfortunately politics has always been more or less mixed up with the spending of public money in this country. But for the next year we intend to spend it where it will do the most good in the prevention of unemployment, and it is a well-known fact that unemployment is always most acute in the larger centers of population. You don't see unemployment in the rural districts or in the small towns. That is the present condition and that is the government's present plan. But conditions may change and if so our plans will change with them."

Mr. Carvell added that the government intended spending large sums of money on the construction of highways and that he knew no better way of spending public money or where more benefit would be derived from so doing. In this policy the engineer would be the most important man in working it out. In the making of roads the engineer should be the first and last man on the job.

Era of Prosperity

Referring to the subject of the returned soldier, Mr. Carvell declared: "There is too much talk in the papers about the returned soldiers. The returned soldier is nothing more or less than a human being like the rest of us, and the more human he is the better he fights. The government passed an order-in-council to protect the soldier from the bootlegger. We thought it was good legislation, and I think so still. But a lot of worthy Ottawa people thought we were insulting the soldier."

Speaking of the era of prosperity that faced Canada, the Minister of Public Works said there was, however, another side to the question: "For months past people have been coming to Ottawa in processions, pointing out to the government where money can be spent to advantage on public works. I don't object to that, for under our system of government that is the right of the people; but we must not forget that before the war we had a national debt so small that it was hardly worth considering. It was about \$300,000,000 and we never counted it when considering expenditures. We had a revenue of \$150,000,000 to \$160,000,000 a year, and we could take care of the interest on the debt without trouble. If we wanted to spend \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 for a public work, we had the money to do it. And besides that we had a good surplus. In fact, a large part of the cost of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway was taken care of out of our surplus. As it stands today, or as it will stand when our men get home, the public debt of Canada is about \$2,000,000,000, and the interest on that will be from \$110,000,000 to \$115,000,000 a year, or almost as much as our total liquid assets before the war."

Debt Not Extravagant

"To this interest we must add \$50,000,000 per year for pensions, and that must be paid no matter what else

suffers, for that is a debt we owe to the soldiers, and it must be liquidated to the last dollar. Soldiers' hospitals must be maintained and there must be other expenditures in connection with the reestablishment of the fighting man which must be carried out as long as one of these men remain alive to need it. In all we will require a revenue of from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000 per year."

In another part of his address, Mr. Carvell said: "I am not pessimistic regarding the future of Canada. Our debt is not extravagant when we consider the character of our people and the nature of our resources, for there is no country in the world with better resources than ours. All we want is a little time to develop them. It is not my business to tell you how Canada can raise the money required for this year; that is up to the Minister of Finance, and early in the session it will be his duty to present his plans to the House and the people. I hope they are plans in which the people will agree."

SPOKANE POLICE AGAIN RAID I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—For the third time during the past year the police recently located well-organized and equipped I. W. W. offices and headquarters in one of the office buildings of the city. In a raid several men and one woman were arrested and arraigned before the police judge. Several hundred pounds of I. W. W. literature was removed to the police station. Five of the men were convicted in police court, each being fined \$100 and sentenced to 30 days in the city jail. Judge Witt holding that membership in the I. W. W. was in violation of the city ordinance against syndicalism.

MANITOBA'S INDUSTRIAL REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—That the provincial government should appoint a committee representing employers, returned soldiers and labor to study and report upon the possibilities of sweeping changes in the industrial system, with a view to an understanding between employers and labor as to wages, cost of living, hours of labor, guaranteed statutory minimum wage, the appointment of shop or factory committees, profit sharing, is the proposal made by the Citizens' Readjustment Committee of 20. The committee wants the government to take action in order that capital and labor may work together in solving the problem of reconstruction and repatriation.

WORKERS WIN 44-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Prepared to make a strong demonstration in favor of a 44-hour working week, the organized clothing and garment workers of Montreal attained their object amicably when the Clothing Manufacturers Association decided to grant what the workers were asking for. The change will come into effect on April 1, and the employers will pay the same rate of wages as formerly. The Clothing Manufacturers Association is composed of 14 of the leading firms in that line in the city, and it is expected that other manufacturers will adopt a similar course.

SIX-HOUR DAY INSTITUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—In response to a demand from the textile workers for an eight-hour day, the proprietors of the United Hosiery and Allied Mills announced recently that they would voluntarily institute a six-hour day, which decision will affect about 1400 workers.

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MUSIC

Chicago Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 14 and 15, the novelty of the program was the suite drawn from the ballet-pantomime "Baudouin," by Felix Borowski. The story and action of the ballet were given to the composer by Andreas Pavley and Serge Oukrainsky, the two dancers who have achieved remarkable success with the Chicago Opera Company. These artists went to the Orient for their tale and they evolved one of those highly colored and passionate pictures of life and intrigue and amatory complication in the East which have been in the past so dear to the hearts of the Russian school. Mr. Borowski took from the score of the ballet the prelude, a march, dance of slaves, a love scene, a dance of the infernal spirits—for there are representatives of the lower regions as well as humans in the story—and a bacchanale, for use in the concert room. It is a matter of question whether it is expedient to present an abstract music movement which, composed for the theater, demands pictorial adjuncts, action, and pantomimic expression to make their significance obvious to the ear; yet the suite apparently gave pleasure to the people who listened to it as music alone, and the composer, who conducted his own work, was at the conclusion of the suite called out many times to acknowledge the plaudits of the throng. It is certain that he felt grateful to the orchestra for the remarkable virtuosity with which it negotiated his score. Playing so brilliant is not often to be heard.

The other purely symphonic pieces in the scheme of art were the "Carnaval" overture by Dvorak, the D minor symphony by Schumann, and the "Norwegian" rhapsody by Lalo. In his direction of these Mr. DeLamarter achieved some of the most admirable labors of the season. The reading of the symphony was particularly convincing to the ear, for the conductor accomplished the feat of making Schumann's ineffective orchestration sound as if it were very fine indeed.

Miss Thelma Given, one of the pupils of Professor Auer, was heard in the violin concerto by Jules Conus, a musician who received his training in the conservatory of Moscow. The performer disclosed uncommon gift for violin playing—a firm and ringing tone, some brilliancy of execution, and a flexible bow arm. Only a failure of memory in the rather meaningless passage-work of the concerto prevented Miss Given from bringing about complete success.

At the beginning of the week, Feb. 10, the Apollo Club presented a concert at Orchestra Hall whose program was devoted to Florent Schmitt's setting of the forty-seventh psalm and to Frederick H. Cowen's cantata, "The Veil." These compositions were not novelties, both having been interpreted by the organization directed by Harrison Wild three or four years ago. Schmitt's psalm, a work whose power of tone is the outstanding feature, offered many difficulties to the singers. Much of its music lies high for the voices and the intervals are of that modern character which is piquant to the listener and a sore trial to the vocalist. Notwithstanding the obstacles which the French composer put in their paths, the Apollo choristers delivered themselves of a skillful reading of the work. "The Veil" lies upon a considerably higher plane than most of the works of that Britisher who contributed "The Better Land," "The Promise of Life," and other melodious ballads to the repertoire of art. Something of the power of Robert Buchanan's poem was absorbed by the music, yet following Schmitt's excitement in the psalm, Sir Frederick Cowen's cantata sounded a little mild. In the latter work Cora Libberton, Frances Ingram, Warren Proctor and Louis Kreidler sang with understanding and skill.

Thursday, Feb. 13, brought forward the admirable Mr. Harrison Wild once more—this time as the conductor of the Mendelssohn Club, a male-voice chorus. The program was not particularly stimulating but the men sang with their accustomed vigor and enthusiasm and the vocalism of Miss Frances Ingram in Secchi's "Lungi dal caro bene," Lemaire's "Voua dansez, Marquise," Tschakowsky's "So Soon Forgotten," and in other works was a delight to the listening ear.

On Sunday, Feb. 16, Leopold Godowsky was heard in a recital which offered Grieg's ballade, a group of often played works by Chopin, three pieces by Debussy and smaller compositions by Rachmaninoff, MacDowell and Saint-Saens. The artist well deserved the acclamations which his listeners gave to him, for among pianists he is one of the many who have been called and of the few who have been chosen. In Orchestra Hall Toscha Seidel presented the second concert of his season. His program included the B minor concerto by Saint-Saens, which surely is being somewhat overworked.

Cincinnati Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Tschakowsky's symphony No. 6, the "Pathétique," was presented at the ninth pair of concerts of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 14 and 15, under the direction of Eugene Ysaye. The symphony has been played many times in Cincinnati and is probably more familiar to the symphony concert audience than any other work of a similar nature. Analysts of Tschakowsky's music, while conceding its present-day vogue, doubt its enduring qualities, but the music of the "Pathétique" speaks with spontaneity—it is rich in color, thematic invention and contrast, and whatever its message, it is, after all, music of the heart. The public understands it and loves it and there is yet no sign of waning public favor. Mr. Ysaye and the orchestra played the symphony with moving power and poignant emphasis. The sentimentality often displayed by Mr. Ysaye as a violin virtuoso happily does not evince itself in his orchestral conducting, and whatever minor shortcomings may be observed in the band he directs, it must be conceded—gratefully—that Mr. Ysaye never oversteps a sane, honest and acceptable reading of the works he presents. As a contrast to the somber tragic Russian music, Mr. Ysaye also presented the Debussy prelude, "L'Après midi d'un Faune." The overture, "Coriolan" of Beethoven opened the program. The soloist, Leon Sametini, violinist, was placed as the last number on the program and played the third concerto in B minor of Saint-Saens. Mr. Sametini's tone is not always of a sympathetic nature and occasionally his intonation is not true, but he made a favorable impression by a virtuosic style of playing.

Music in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The regular Friday afternoon and Saturday evening symphony orchestra concerts and the trailing Sunday "pop" have come and gone and we are left with the music of Tschakowsky mounting in our memory. The program of the eleventh symphony concert was composed entirely of that Russian substance which we have come so greatly to admire.

To devote a whole program to the works of a single composer is to subject that composer to a scrutiny which few of them can endure. But Tschakowsky's genius expresses itself in such beauty and variety of ideas that one is, so to speak, conscious only of a panorama of revelation.

Three works only were given—symphony No. 6 ("Pathétique"), the concerto for violin and orchestra, and a polacca from the third suite, op. 55. The "Pathétique" symphony has been played with such frequency that it no longer is a novelty, but nevertheless we find ourselves welcoming it as we would a distinguished friend who though given to a tragic and dolorous disposition is yet constituted of rare beauty. The orchestra has played this symphony so often that distinguished performance now is a matter purely of leadership. In the present instance, the performance of the symphony was irreproachable but not great. This also may be said of the performance of the concerto.

Max Rosen, playing the solo part, when he comes to a mature musical stature, will no doubt be counted among the really great violinists. The music of the concerto is always fresh and beautiful, and how proud every violinist is when he has mastered its difficulties. The orchestra gave the polacca a brilliant reading, and the audience was greatly indebted to Mr. Zach for a hearing of the work.

It is no longer a matter of surprise to see the people flock to the Sunday afternoon "pop" concerts. For quite a decade now these orchestral concerts have attracted large audiences. At a small price the people are enabled to hear quite as good a program and quite as good a soloist as at the formal Friday and Saturday concerts. Who would wish to hear a more charming program than the following: Overture to "Phedre," Massenet; "Baba Yaga," from a Russian fairy tale, Liadov; fantasia from "Sampson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; "Nutsacker" suite, Tschakowsky, and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody, which, in the orchestra, does not sound quite so tiresome. Halg Gudenian, violinist, was the soloist.

Mr. Gudenian is an Armenian who happened to be in St. Louis in the interest of a relief fund for his people. This week has been interesting in other musical offerings. On Wednesday night the Apollo Club gave its second concert of the season. The Apollo is one of the long-established clubs of the city and is now in its twenty-fifth year. Of the many conductors who have been charged with maintaining its high standard, none is more worthy than the present conductor, Charles Galloway. Emilio de Gogorza was the soloist.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon the Creator Opera Company presented "Aida," "Rise of the Cavalier Rusticiana," and "Pagliacci," and "Il Trovatore." The first performances were looked upon by the public with suspicion, but at the last Creator's offerings were given the tribute of large audiences, and it is safe to say he has prepared the way for popularity as a conductor of opera. But let us hope that in the future he will bring something else than the hackneyed operas which every year we are compelled to listen to if we are at all to satisfy our love for this form of art.

Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A miscellaneous program, all of interesting compositions, together with a soloist who caught the popular approval, made the Friday afternoon concert of the fifteenth pair in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season one of great satisfaction. Musical amusement apparently was the chief aim of this program, and it fulfilled its mission. A first time in Boston performance of Henry Gilbert's "Symphonic Prologue to J. M. Synge's Play, 'Riders to the Sea,'" which was the third work has received, indicated a praiseworthy attempt on the part of Mr. Rabaud to encourage American writers who are worth encouraging, and Mr. Gilbert is emphatically that. The part of the prologue descriptive of the sea is an uncommonly fine bit of writing, but that part which is meant to represent human grief strikes the present reviewer as less sincerely felt and less effectively scored. The program began with Lalo's overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," and included also airs de ballet from Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Scheherazade." Emilio de Gogorza, the soloist, sang the recitative and air, "Diane Impitoyable," from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," and the recitative and air from Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore." Promesse de Mon Avenir." He was in good voice and was liberally applauded.

An interested visitor at the concert was Emil Oberhoffer, the excellent conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, who is on a visit to Eastern cities. Mr. Oberhoffer was emphatic in his approval of Mr. Rabaud as a conductor and the orchestra as a band.

On the evening of Thursday, Feb. 20, the Flonzaley Quartet gave the second of its Boston series of concerts, playing the new "Music for Four Stringed Instruments in E minor" by Charles Martin Loeffler. In particular, and incidentally, Alberto Magnaldi's serenade from the string quartet, op. 16, and the Schubert D minor quartet. Mention of the Loeffler music was made in these columns on Monday, Feb. 17, after its first presentation in New York, and the present reviewer feels constrained to agree with his New York colleague that Mr. Loeffler has written, especially in the second and third movements, music that is worthy of its inspiration, and that represents the best the composer has yet done.

Rudolph Reuter, a young pianist from Chicago, gave a recital on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 15, in the course of which he traversed far too long a program for comfortable listening, but in which he made Ferruccio Busoni appear in a new and favorable light as composer, an achievement which speaks much for the young man's abilities. The pedantic Mendelssohn, who wrote the fugue op. 35, No. 1, which was on the program, also owed a debt to Mr. Reuter. Altogether, the pianist showed a most agreeable style of playing—a trifle lacking in delicacy, perhaps, but sound and satisfying.

Mme. Peroux-Williams, the possessor of a warm and well-balanced mezzo-soprano voice, gave a recital on the evening of Feb. 18, assisted by Bryceson Trehearne at the piano, the program traversing a range from early Italian composers through modern French and Russian, to John Alden Carpenter, of Chicago, who stood the comparison more than well. The Carpenter songs were from the familiar "Gitanjali" by Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

BANKER-FARMER MEETING CALLED

Conference in Washington Will Encourage Further Cooperation in Increasing Output of Foodstuffs in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Apart from the legislative plans now before Congress to facilitate the maintenance of an equilibrium between the farm and the market during the coming year, the Department of Agriculture is interested in getting the country bankers and farmers into closer touch. It may not be generally understood, but it was undoubtedly the country-wide cooperation of bankers' associations with the farmers that had much to do with the winning of the war.

Bankers from all sections of the country will assemble in Washington on Feb. 26 and 27, for a joint conference of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association and the agricultural and educational committees of 45 state bankers' associations, with the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and bureau chiefs of the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Bureau of Education and Farm Loan Board. The conference has for its object the shaping of the bankers' plans for 1919. Speaking of this meeting, F. N. Sheppard, member of the commission, said to a representative of the The Christian Science Monitor:

A Nation-Wide Machine

"It was a happy circumstance that before our entrance into the war the American banker had, in the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association, connected up with forty-odd agricultural committees of state bankers' associations, a nation-wide machine which he at once geared to current needs and, in cooperation with the American farmer, the schools, colleges, the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration, helped to put the Allies on a food basis that made victory possible.

"If we are wise, the momentum which this organization gained during war will not be allowed to diminish during peace, for no country, dependent in so large measure as we are upon its farms, can overlook the fact that every farm is a factory, and that, in every state, there are thousands of these factories which need the best

MAINE WATER POWER QUESTIONS FOR COURT

AUGUSTA, Maine.—An order asking the justices of the Supreme Court of Maine to file an opinion on five questions relating to water power development in Maine, was introduced in the Legislature on Thursday by Representative Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Maine. It was tabled for printing.

Representative Baxter explained that in drafting the order he had in mind the laying of the foundation of a definite policy for the State in doing something for the development of its water power resources.

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MUSIC FESTIVAL HELD IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Under the management of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the first concert of a three-day "International Music Festival" was held in Mechanics Hall on Friday evening, with an audience of about 4000 present. A chorus of 1400, reinforced by the Boston Festival Orchestra, sang patriotic songs and other numbers, and the program included solos by assisting artists and numbers by Russian and Armenian groups. In the chorus were about 40 who sang in the chorus of the Peace Jubilee held in Boston in 1893. Aside from celebrating the cessation of hostilities, a part of the proceeds of the present festival will be used to assist soldiers and sailors discharged from the service to find jobs in civil life.

The programs of the festival, while "popular," show a commendable freedom from much of the trashy music which has been used by community singing groups, and the chorus has an enthusiasm for its work indicated in conscientious rehearsing which shows in its obedience to the conductor, Alfred Hallam.

FUND IS ASKED FOR LAND RECLAMATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of the Interior, on Friday, before the Rules Committee of the United States House of Representatives appealed for immediate action on legislation providing a \$100,000,000 fund for reclaiming land throughout the country for settlement by men discharged from the military service.

"This is something that everybody says is good, but it needs a little push," declared the Secretary, asking that the legislation be given the right of way in the House. He added that he anticipated little difficulty in passing it through the Senate.

Action by the committee was deferred until next week.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RETURN MATCHES
IN CONFERENCE

Western College Basketball
Championship Race Has Four
Contests to Play Today and
Present Leaders Should Win

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
A. A. BASKETBALL STANDINGS

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	8	0	1.000
Minnesota	7	0	1.000
Northwestern	4	0	1.000
Illinois	4	0	.571
Purdue	4	0	.571
Ohio State	3	0	.333
Indiana	3	0	.333
Michigan	3	0	.333
Iowa	3	0	.333
Wisconsin	3	0	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Four games are scheduled to be played today in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball championship race of 1919, and the present leaders are generally expected to come through on the winning side. In each case the teams have previously met this season and they are now playing their return games. University of Wisconsin will play Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; University of Minnesota will meet Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana; University of Illinois will meet Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana; and University of Chicago will meet University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Of these four games the one which promises to furnish the keenest competition is the Chicago-Michigan contest. When these two teams met in this city Jan. 24, Chicago won, 21 to 13; but it is generally expected, by the followers of the Michigan team, that today's contest is going to be closer and they base this opinion on the return of two stars of 1918, who have recently been released from war work.

Minnesota does not expect to meet with any serious opposition from Indiana, the Gophers having won the game played at Minneapolis by a score of 35 to 15. Northwestern defeated Wisconsin when they previously met, 20 to 15, and the Purple is favored to win today. Illinois lost to Purdue on their previous meeting 16 to 13; but the issue this time is expected to favor the Illini.

Minnesota and Chicago continue at the head of the list, Chicago having won eight straight games and Minnesota six. Minnesota is still leading in points scored with 209 for the six games, while the Maroons have scored 180 for eight games.

Three new names have been added to the list of individual scorers, bringing the total up to 71. The additions are J. P. Buckner '21 of Indiana; F. L. Heinemann '20 of Northwestern; and J. S. McMillan '21 of Minnesota. W. J. Gorman '19 of Chicago is also leading the list with 71 points to his credit. He has thrown 34 goals from the floor and 23 from the foul line. F. S. Platon '21, captain of the Minnesota five, has moved up from fifth place to second. He has made 23 goals from the floor and 19 from the foul line for a total of 65 points. R. P. Wilson '20 of Northwestern is now third with 61 points. A week ago he was eighth.

Arnold '21 of Minnesota, who is fourth in the standing, is leading in goals from the floor with 19 in his credit, while H. S. Brown '19 of Iowa is leading in goals from the foul line with 14. The full list follows:

Points per Game		
Player	Points	Games
W. J. Gorman, Chicago	71	71
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	65	65
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	61	61
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	58	58
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	57	57
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	56	56
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	55	55
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	54	54
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	53	53
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	52	52
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	51	51
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	50	50
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	49	49
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	48	48
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	47	47
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	46	46
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	45	45
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	44	44
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	43	43
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	42	42
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	41	41
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	40	40
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	39	39
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	38	38
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	37	37
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	36	36
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	35	35
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	34	34
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	33	33
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	32	32
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	31	31
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	30	30
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	29	29
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	28	28
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	27	27
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	26	26
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	25	25
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	24	24
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	23	23
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	22	22
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	21	21
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	20	20
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	19	19
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	18	18
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	17	17
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	16	16
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	15	15
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	14	14
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	13	13
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	12	12
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	11	11
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	10	10
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	9	9
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	8	8
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	7	7
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	6	6
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	5	5
J. P. Buckner, Indiana	4	4
F. L. Heinemann, Northw'tn	3	3
J. S. McMillan, Minnesota	2	2
W. J. Gorman, Minnesota	1	1
F. S. Platon, Minnesota	0	0
R. P. Wilson, Northw'tn	0	0
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

WORK AND PLACE
OF C. P. E. BACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

As is well known, the modern sonata culminated in Beethoven, just as did the fugue with Johann Sebastian Bach; but the way for Beethoven was unquestionably prepared by the third son of the great Sebastian—Carl Philip Emanuel—who exerted a profound and enduring influence on the modern forms of chamber music and symphony. It was he who settled the form of the sonata, and in addition to the balance and contrast which he introduced, he employed in a most original manner unexpected harmonies and bold modulations, afterward so common in Beethoven.

Though considerably older, he was contemporary with Haydn and Mozart; indeed the latter says: "He is the father, we are his children; those of us who can do anything worth having have learned it from him." He certainly crystallized the two main forms of composition, though they were naturally the result of long development. Carl Philip found the forms already well advanced in France and Italy, but it fell to him to enlarge and widen them. In working from the results at hand, he discovered new methods, and by adopting the ternary form, marked an important epoch in the history of the art.

To him must also be conceded the honor of founding the modern technique. He introduced a system of fingering which enabled players to obtain a legato hitherto impossible, owing to the position of the hands. In his "Art of Playing the Clavier," he speaks of the extension and improvements made by his father, and he adds that he desires to base his teaching and progressive development on his father's method. It is generally assumed that Philip Emanuel's method is the same as his father's, but this is not correct, since there is a wide divergence between them. There are still extant two small pieces with the fingering marked in the older Bach's writing, and a comparison of these with the rules laid down by Emanuel will show that the father actually prescribed what the son prohibited. The new ideas had immediate influence on his successors, and directly led them to write in a more cantabile style.

Pioneer of a New Era

Carl Philip is often looked upon as a dry formalist, whereas he is a great pioneer with whom began a new era. His choral work is of less importance than his activities in other fields, and yet much of it is immensely interesting, notably his oratorio, "The Israelites in the Desert," a work of genuine beauty which in a curious way anticipates in scheme Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Many other choral works appeared, including 22 settings of the "Passion." Considerable freedom is shown in the voice parts, and an extraordinarily effective use is made of chromatic progressions. The orchestra he employs is large and has a good deal of independent work, elaborate solo parts often being assigned to the bassoon. In his treatment of the symphony, he stands as the true forerunner of Haydn, whose genius eventually laid the foundations of all orchestral and chamber music.

An excellent account of the clavier playing of Carl Philip is given by Dr. Burney, the musical historian, who says: "Mr. Bach sat down to his Silbermann clavier, on which he played three or four of his choicest and most difficult compositions, throwing off as if they were nothing, things that would have set other men up. In the pathetic and slow movements he absolutely contrived to produce from his instrument a cry of sorrow and complaint." While playing, "he grew so animated . . . that he appeared like one inspired."

Carl Philip has himself given some reflections on his style, and declares that of all his works those for the clavier are the chief in which he has indulged his feelings and ideas. His desire was to play and compose in the most vocal manner possible, and this in spite of the great defect of all keyed instruments, except the organ, in not sustaining their tone. But to make a harpsichord sing is not easily accomplished. In his opinion, music ought to touch the heart, and he never found that this could be effected by running, rattling, drumming or arpeggios. Most of his compositions are for clavier alone; out of 210 pieces more than 90 are sonatas, the remainder being fantasias, fugues, rondos, etc.

A Real Melodist

Carl Philip's work, which should be considered altogether apart from his father's (from which it differed so greatly) is brilliant, highly finished and full of charm; he concerned himself more with elegance of form than with depth of content; but he is a real melodist and a genuine master of expression; while speaking in practically another language, he shows much of Sebastian's earnestness of purpose.

In truth, the older Bach had little significance for the generation that followed him. As Parry says in his "Evolution of the Art of Music": "A few of his pupils went on writing music of the same type as his in a half-hearted way, and his own most distinguished son, Philip Emanuel, adopted at least the artistic manner of working up his details, and making the internal organization of his works alive with figure and rhythm. But even he, the sincerest composer of the following generation, was infected by the complacent, polite superficiality of his time; and he was forced, in accepting the harmonic principle of working in its Italian phase, to take with it some of the empty formulas and conventional tricks of speech which had become part of its being, and which sometimes seemed to belie the genuineness of his utterances, and put him

somewhat out of touch with his whole-hearted father."

For generations the Bachs, who were nurtured in strong Lutheranism, had been well-known musicians, the towns of Arnstadt, Erfurt, and Eisenach being the home centers of the family. At one time the town musicians of Erfurt were known as "the Bachs," whether any of the famous family were included or not. In fact, a whole century of these Bachs preceded the appearance of that gigantic figure, Johann Sebastian, who, after all, supplied the fundamental knowledge and gave the initial impetus to every one of his sons.

Elder Bach a Contrapuntalist

But to understand Carl Philip's relation to his father it is necessary to remember that the elder Bach came at the end of the polyphonic period. With him instrumental counterpoint reached its height, and the old suite, the art form of the contrapuntal period, was brought to perfection. He settled our scale by the adoption of equal temperament, and afterward gave to the world these marvelous preludes and fugues in every key represented by a note in the system. Further work on these lines became almost impossible. Though all his sons were musical, and two or three became famous, the eldest alone followed in his father's footsteps. Carl Philip and the others moved in different paths, though his influence upon their work is easily traced.

The third son, like many other musicians, was at first intended for a legal career. With this end in view, he studied at the universities of Leipzig and Frankfurt. While at Leipzig little is heard of him musically, save that he took charge of the tuning of the harpsichord in the Thomaskirche. But in Frankfurt he found more scope for his gifts and directed the music at the Academy and elsewhere, while taking his university course. His love for music became so strong that he relinquished law and later went to Berlin where he devoted his time entirely to his art.

The Crown Prince Frederick was much attracted by his playing, and on his accession to the throne in 1740, engaged him as one of the court musicians. Unfortunately the position proved not entirely to his liking, for Frederick the Great, who, in secret, had been indefatigably learning the flute from early youth, showed great partiality for his flautist, Quantz, and Emanuel writes: "Progress is impossible when only one style is accepted and, as it were, adored." But he remained a considerable time in Berlin, and only resigned his post when political matters absorbed practically the whole time of the King. During this period he published many compositions of considerable importance and moving beauty. In 1767 he was offered the post of music director at Hamburg, where he succeeded Telemann and where he finally settled. It was there that Dr. Burney met him in 1772. In a single sentence he sums up his opinion of the musical teachers of the good Hamburgers, and of their unique organist, "Hamburg," he says, "is not at present possessed of any musical professor of great eminence except Mr. Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, but he is a legend!"

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Sir Frederick Bridge, who has now retired from his post as organist of Westminster Abbey, does not by any means intend to give up his other activities. His time as conductor of the Royal Choral Society, King Edward professor of music in the London university, Gresham professor, professor and member of the Board of the Royal College of Music, chairman of Trinity College, London, and president of the Samuel Pepys Club, will remain very full. The dean has conferred upon him the honor of the title of Emeritus Organist of Westminster Abbey, and he will continue to occupy the old historic Lillingston Tower in the cloisters. Sir Frederick has just completed his reminiscences, which are soon to be published by Messrs. Novello under the title of "My Musical Pilgrimage." His gifts as a raconteur are well known, and the book, from which much may be hoped in more important directions, is sure to be a repository of good stories.

Interest in the newly formed British Music Society is growing apace, and branches are now being formed in the principal cities of the kingdom. The London center has already announced its first four evening meetings. The opening gathering is to take place on Feb. 14, when Mr. Herbert Howell's "Carnegie" quartet will be played, and some new songs will also be given. The further arrangements are as follows: On March 14 a suite of Parry's, and Sir Edward Elgar's new sonata for piano and violin; in May an evening of Elizabethan music arranged by Mr. E. T. Dent; in June modern British music. One country branch has already arranged four evenings of chamber music in which Mr. York Bowen, Mr. John Ireland, Mr. Cyril Scott, Mr. J. Holbrooke, Mr. Albert Sammons, and Mr. William Murdoch will take part.

Dr. Earlefield Hall states that the society's activities are divided into three categories—organization, propaganda, and education. The work of the first department includes the establishment of common rooms with offices in all musical centers, provincial and metropolitan; the formation of music-lending libraries; the preparation of a catalogue of British music of permanent interest; the organization of an information bureau; the formation of local centers in provincial towns for the giving of concerts of chamber music, lectures, causeries, discussions, and so forth, with schemes for the discovery and organization of

local talent.

The plans for propaganda include a movement for the improvement of church music in all denominations; the encouragement of British opera as distinct from opera in English; agitation for municipal orchestras; the organization of the musical vote, both parliamentary and municipal; the improvement of the repertoires of military and other bands; and, finally, the appointment of special representatives of the society in Paris, Rome, Madrid, Brussels, Amsterdam, Stockholm, New York, and other cities, who will be able to assist British musicians living or touring abroad.

Educationally the society proposes to hold public and private meetings

ward joined in a masterly performance of the Brahms quintet, op. 24. It is interesting to note that this particular work first appeared as a quintet for strings alone, with two cellos; it next became a sonata for two pianofortes, and in this dress was published some years after its appearance in the ultimate form as the present quintet. The first movement is one of the finest that even Brahms ever achieved, and the technical interest of the whole work is fully sustained from beginning to end. Two excellently contrasted quartet movements by Mr. J. B. McEwen—"Beat Reek" and "Red Murdoch"—were included in the scheme, which opened with a delightful performance of Dvořák's "Nigger" quartet.



M. Charles Lecocq

ALSACE-LORRAINE
GALA PERFORMANCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

PARIS, France.—For the benefit of the little children of Alsace-Lorraine, the Syndicate of the Parisian Press organized a gala performance at the Opéra-Comique of Paris, the proceeds of which—156,800 francs—are to be devoted to bringing happiness to the little ones of the liberated provinces so long subjected to German domination.

With much tact, the Syndicate of the Parisian Press had chosen an essentially French "opérette" of the best type to figure on the program. This "La Pille de Madame Angot," by Charles Lecocq, was applauded by a crowded house which included practically all the notabilities of the Paris diplomatic, artistic and literary world. The spectacle was most animated and brilliant, and it is impossible to praise too highly the interpreters of Lecocq's masterpiece, who, not content with playing with their usual indisputable talent, revealed a brio, a gaiety and spirit which almost resembled the most fanciful of improvisations in its spontaneity.

The rôle of Mlle. Lange was interpreted by Marthe Chenal, who, from the outbreak of war until the cessation of hostilities, has interpreted the Marcelline with an incomparable fervor. The delightfully whimsical daughter of Mme. Angot, who gives her name to the title of the play, was Mlle. Edmée Favart, who was gay, sentimental and as exquisitely Parisian as the part required. M. Francell was a perfect Ange Pito, who conspired with such incomparable elegance that he conquered the hearts of his strongest opponents.

M. Huguenet recalled the days when as one of the stars of the French Opérette he used to appear with Jane Granier, and he gave a representation of an inimitable old noble, called La Rivandière, whilst in the crowd of merveilleux, dressed like punchinello, and dextrously winging their heavy wooden sticks, one recognized such artists as Max Dearly, Noté, Bourgeois, Marny, etc.—whilst the corresponding irresponsible merveilleuxes were none other than Mlles. Jeanne Provost, formerly of the Comédie Française—Jane Renouard, one of the leading stars of the French stage—and Andrée Vailly, Exiane, Dorny, etc.

The orchestra was conducted by Renaldo Hahn, who succeeded in instilling into the thrilling, gay score of Charles Lecocq a remarkable rhythm and joyfulness. The audience listened respectfully to the national anthems of the Allies, and small bags filled with earth brought from Alsace were sold at exorbitant prices that were fully in keeping with the high cost of living, to those numerous persons who, in every eventful circumstance of life, are perpetually seeking for souvenirs!

The success obtained by this first gala performance was so great, that, if one believes the indiscreet confidences of the diplomatic M. Huguenet, a second representation will be given shortly.

If this is the case, one may safely assume that the financial results will be still more satisfactory, and that all the little children of Alsace-Lorraine will benefit accordingly.

OPERA IN NEW YORK
BY CHICAGO COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At the expense of the Chicago musical public, New Yorkers are getting an extraordinary series of lessons this winter in the history and in the modern development of opera, their schoolhouse being the Lexington Theater and their schoolmaster, Cleofonte Campanini. They themselves are contributing what should no doubt be called a fair amount toward expenses, through payment of tuition for the course or fees for single lessons; but they cannot help being aware that all the trouble of the original investment in educational material and all the responsibility for the morale of the enterprise rest upon the shoulders of men and women living in the metropolis of the Great Lakes region.

The quality of the instruction given in these lessons, while not always of the highest, is nevertheless constantly improving; and the enthusiasm inspiring the whole movement is so warm that those to whom the teaching is offered, respond zealously. Mr. Campanini's institution has the ingratiating elements of a chautauqua. It comes, stays a while, gives the people an artistic awakening, promises to come again and then goes. That is the process. And if there runs through it a very strong Italian streak, and again a marked French streak, there runs through it also, plain for anyone to discern, an American streak.

There must be many persons, knowing Chicago Opera Company only by hearsay, who think of it as an oasis of one beautiful soprano voice in a desert of ordinary soprano, contralto, tenor and baritone voices; or as an organization of which one member, Mme. Galli-Curci, really sings, and of which a few dozen others profess to sing. There are surely persons in New York and the suburbs who are of that mind, inasmuch as the Lexington class room is always full when Mme. Galli-Curci's singing is under consideration, and often but partially filled when it is not.

A prominent subject in the Campanini curriculum is neglected operas, the reason being, presumably, that the Chicago people themselves have started out to familiarize themselves with all that has been done in lyric art from the beginning; and necessarily what is matter for their pondering is matter also for those who profit by the extension lessons here. Among the neglected things taken up at the Lexington of late is the "Crispino e la Comare" of the brothers Ricci, an Italian opera which contains a remarkably vital buffo duet for baritone and bass, or trio for two baritones and a bass, if one wants to be precise; and which contains besides that an opportunity for an interpolated aria for coloratura soprano. The work was recalled to New Yorkers at the Metropolitan Opera House, a little while before the Chicago visitors appeared in town and challenged interest there because of Mr. Scott's brilliant characterization of Crispino, the cunning cobbler, who with the assistance of a fairy succeeds in passing himself off on the world as a doctor, and who excites the ire of Mirabolano, the apothecary, by his pretensions. As set forth in the Lexington chautauqua on the evening of Feb. 17, under the direct tutelage of Mr. Campanini, the work won approval in some degree because of the buffo episode of act three, in which Mr. Trevisan, the comic baritone, was the leading figure, but chiefly because of a little passage of florid soprano singing, tackled on at the very end and having no connection whatever with the drama, in which Mme. Galli-Curci showed how near like she is to Jenny Lind and Adelina Patti.

A comparison might be made of the Metropolitan and the Lexington interpretation of the Ricci opera, and the good points of the one might be checked off against those of the other. Thus: Stage management of the piece, first honors to Broadway; conducting, characterization of Crispino, the cobbler, honors even. And so on. But no comparison seems to be of any popular moment in the case except that of Mme. Galli-Curci with Jenny Lind. Is the famous Chicago Opera soprano who a year ago was a topic of grave and oracular editorial comment in New York newspapers, living up to all that was said of her? Is she, veritably, the equal of the singers who in the '50s, '60s and '70s won the adoration of American audiences? Those who hold that the Chicago artist is as great as the mid-Nineteenth Century soprano are left this season without the support of the editorial writers of the dailies here and are confronted with the rather recent judgments of musical critics. They are not likely to gain much by pushing the case to a closer issue. For the Italian artist who charmed the town last season on the night of her first appearance, singing the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah," does not prove an all-around expert in bravura music. There is little likelihood, for instance, that she sang the "Carnival of Venice" variations at the "Crispino e la Comare" performance with Jenny Lind's smoothness of execution and elegance of style. There is no probability at all, to consider a finer point, that she ever did a trill to match the one with which Jenny Lind, when she first sang in London, aroused applause loud enough for Barnum to hear across the Atlantic.

But why should anybody want her to be like Jenny Lind and wish her to excel in the clap-trap singing that appealed to the taste of 70 years ago? She is an admirable artist in the running dialogue of opera. She could not be surpassed for fluency and eloquence of lyric speech, as she took her part in the first two acts of "Crispino e la Comare." In the music of this portion

of the Ricci work, her rich and plaintive tone had all its expressive value and never swung from the correct pitch. In the "Ballad of the Cake," too, in the last act, her gift for dramatic recitation potentially asserted itself. But in the interpolated "Carnival" variations, which she sang at the footlights at the very close, her voice hardened and her execution became rigid; her singing vulcanized into a phonographic record.

The contralto in the competent cast of "Crispino e la Comare" was Mme. Claessens, the second baritone was Mr. Stracciari and the tenor was William Rogerson, who made his first appearance. On the night of Feb. 18, Massenet's "Werther" was offered for study, with Louis Hasselmann ably directing proceedings. The presentation of this work showed the Chicago stage manager, Mr. Merle-Forest, to have some modern ideas about his craft, especially in the last scene. Furthermore, the presentation brought into the light for a few satisfactory moments Alfred Maguenat, the baritone, who perhaps alone of all those taking part felt the romantic meaning of the story and understood the literary and dramatic significance of the text. Lastly, the presentation gave John O'Sullivan, the tenor, a large opportunity to exercise his voice, and it gave Mme. Favloska, mezzo-soprano, and Miss Sharlow, contralto, helpful practice in singing and acting. The educational advantages on the whole were as much on the singers' as on the listeners' side, though the audience was no doubt glad to have even an indifferent interpretation of this skillfully composed score. To complete the account of the cast, Mr. Huberdeau was the bass, and Messrs. Dua and Defrere were the secondary tenor and baritone.

If a canvass were made of the opera situation in New York, many persons would no doubt be found who would be glad to have Mr. Campanini close out his instruction in opera and take his cultural schemes back to Chicago, or even back to his own home in Parma, Italy, with him to stay. There would certainly be found some who think that New Yorkers ought to be left to their own good old classic ways of giving opera. Then, there would be found those who think that the time has come for Italian opera managers to decamp from the United States altogether. The latter, surely, are not wise, for they would drive into national concentration a class of men who are among the few qualified to take a place in the newly pronounced international commonwealth. What, indeed, so much as Italian opera has contributed to making the great capitals of the world as one city? Anyway, the Chicago opera director has announced his intention of returning to the Lexington Theater next year, with a number of altogether new works on his program, as well as revivals. He will open on Jan. 26, 1920, with "La Nave," libretto by d'Annunzio, music by Montemezzi. He has commissioned the Russian composer, Prokofieff, to write an opera on an old comedy of Gozzi; and the American composer, De Koven, to write one on the legend of "Rip Van Winkle." Upon ending their present visit here on March 1, the Chicagoans go for brief calls to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They finish up their winter's labors with a short season in Detroit, Michigan.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—One of the welcome opportunities occurred to hear the Philadelphia Orchestra as its own soloist. When one is expectant of a prima donna or some other virtuoso midway of the program the frame of mind is not conducive to the total picture set therein by the orchestra itself. The subsequent applause and the recalls are perturbing. This is not said in the spirit of one who is discontent when great singers, violinists, and pianists appear with an orchestra. These occasions bring their own peculiar graces and blessings. But it is said by way of gentle reminder to those who seem to think they are not getting their money's worth unless some individual "star" appears and coruscates.

Mr. Stokowski had compounded his musical menu after this formula: Stanford, Irish rhapsody in D minor; Rachmaninoff, air for choir of solo violins; Glère, "Les Sirènes"; Beethoven, fifth symphony.

The Stanford music is one of the best things of its author's devising; it rollicks and frolics after the fashion we associate with the Emerald Isle in her play-boy moods of April sunshine with Sinn Féin fierceness and grievances forgotten. It might be likened to Grainger's "Molly on the Shore" whimsy, but this is a longer and more carefully elaborated symphonic composition. It made an excellent preface for a concert which in a large part of its argument was sedate, though not somber.

The music of Rachmaninoff was altogether lovely. What a wonderful man is this Russian musician! He seems to feel himself (without loftiness, or obtruding the ego in his cosmos) an apostle of those high and fine ideals which must emerge to the new day after the night of rack and ruin in Moscow. This exquisite, long-drawn, mellifluous outpouring of pure melody—clear and sweet as the sap of the Berkshire maples in the spring—harks back delectably to Gluck and more than hints at the famous Bach aria, and still is not predatory upon the patriarchal ideas. It is Rachmaninoff, and it is of this hopeful, unpredictable century. Mr. Stokowski built up his first violin choir to play it, by moving over several of the second violins. The melody was thus emphasized, yet the ensemble was not overweighted.

climax in the shipwreck in Glère's "Sirènes," and one felt in the work the coordinative power of the composer. In the midst of the uproar he never forgot to be harmonious.

What is there left to say about the fifth symphony? Only the playing is discussable here. Where the "hammer blows of fate" recur in the latter portion, it was interesting to note that Mr. Stokowski used horns instead of bassoons to make the assertion more powerful.

A composer—Norvegia Jacobs of Indianapolis—gave a piano recital in which a highly creditable "Cradle Song" by R. A. Newland of Indianapolis was played, and the recitalist's own "Sonata No. 3" was performed, linked.

Club Mrs. William Biddle Sheppard, who lived in Hawaii ten years, sang native songs to her own ukulele accompaniment; and Marian Spangler directed the club chorus in American compositions. The New Century Club (Mrs. H. S. Prentiss Nichols, president) has made known that it will create a "loan musical fund" for the sake of a promising aspirant too poor to defray the costs of a musical education. Mrs. John C. Rolfe is chairman of the music committee. The names of the beneficiaries of the fund will not be divulged. It is a fine exemplification of the spirit of genuine and generous philanthropy.

The Mendelssohn Club (N. Lindsay Norden, conductor) gave a highly successful concert. David Bispham, in fine fettle vocally and spiritually, was the lion of the evening. He was called upon for a number of encores, and his exuberantly gracious presence counted for its full value in the presentation of his songs. N. Lindsay Norden is a leader of most vitality—a drill-master who gets results, and is never satisfied to "go through the motions" with a perfunctory baton. Two of the choral offerings were Joyce Kilmer's poem, "Prayer for a Soldier in France," and Rosamond Hov's poem, "Two Words," set to excellent music by Camille Zeckwer.

The Chicago Opera Association is to occupy the week of March 3 to March 8 inclusive with seven performances, the matinees coming on Thursday and Saturday. These are the operas and the chief singers in each: "Glorinda" (Gloria Raisa); "Lucia" (Mme. Galli-Curci); "Gismonda" (Mary Garden); "Barber of Seville" (Mme. Galli-Curci); "Tosca" (Gloria Raisa); "Thais" (Mary Garden); "Romeo and Juliet" (Yvonne Gall and John O'Sullivan).

AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The University of Adelaide, which led the way in the Commonwealth in the granting of degrees to women, has made Dr. Ruby C. Davy, a native of South Australia, a doctor of music.

Dr. Davy exhibited conspicuous talent when she was a child. At an early age she was in the university studying the theory of music. She was the first student to take the A. M. U. diploma with composition as the principal subject. Her range of learning was most comprehensive and courageous, embracing counterpoint, harmony, canon, fugue and composition. Six years from the time she entered the university she took her Bachelor of Music degree. That was in 1907. The doctor's degree was conferred upon her at the university commemoration by His Honor the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray), who is chancellor, and the young doctor, wearing robes to which other women in Australia is entitled, was given an ovation.

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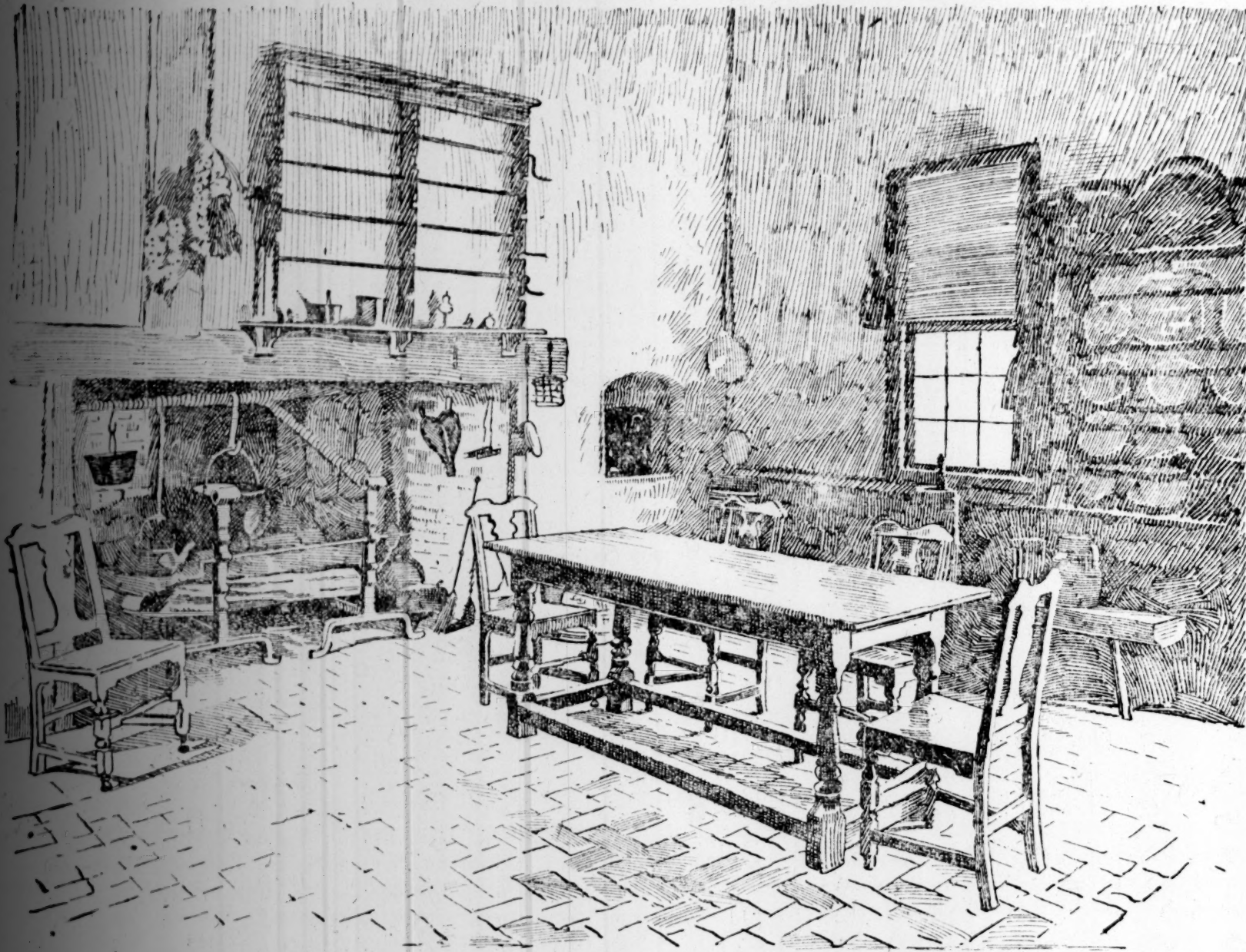
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Washington at Home

Mount Vernon was beautifully situated on a swelling height, crowned with wood, and commanding a magnificent view up and down the Potomac. The grounds immediately about it were laid out somewhat in the English taste. The estate was apportioned into separate farms, devoted to different kinds of culture, each having its allotted laborers; much, however, was still covered with wild woods, seamed with deep dells and runs of water, and indented with inlets—haunts of deer and lurking-places of foxes.

"No estate in United America," observed Washington in one of his letters, "is more pleasantly situated—in a high and healthy country; in a latitude between the extremes of heat and cold; on one of the finest rivers in the world, a river well stocked with various kinds of fish at all seasons of the year."

These were as yet the aristocratical days of Virginia. The estates were large, and continued in the same families by entail. Many of the wealthy planters were connected with old families in England. The young men, especially the elder sons, were often sent to finish their education there, and on their return brought out the tastes and habits of the mother country. The governors of Virginia were from the higher ranks of society, and maintained a corresponding state. The "established" or Episcopal church predominated throughout the "ancient dominion," as it was termed.

A style of living prevailed among the opulent Virginia families in those days that has faded away. The houses were spacious, commodious, liberal in all their appointments, and fitted to cope with the free-handed, open-hearted hospitality of the owners. Nothing was more common than to see handsome services of plate, elegant equipages, and superb carriage horses—all imported from England.

The Virginia planters were prone to leave the care of their estates too much to their overseers, and to think personal labor a degradation. Washington carried into his rural affairs the same method, activity, and circumspection that had distinguished him in military life. He kept his own accounts, posted up his books, and balanced them with mercantile exactness. We have examined them, as well as his diaries recording his daily occupations, and his letter-books, containing entries of shipments, and correspondence with his London agents. They are monuments of his business habits. The products of his estate also became so noted for the faithfulness, as to quantity and quality, with which they were put up, that it is said any barrel of flour that bore the brand of George Washington, Mount Vernon, was exempted from the customary inspection in the West India ports. He rose early, often before daybreak in the winter when the nights were long. On such occasions he lighted his own fire, and wrote or read by candlelight. He breakfasted at seven in summer, at eight in winter.

Immediately after breakfast he mounted his horse, and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, seeing to everything with his own eyes, and often aiding with his own hand. Occasionally he and Mrs. Washington would pay a visit to Annapolis, at that time the seat of government of Maryland, and partake of the gayeties which prevailed during the session of the Legislature. The society of these seats of provincial governments was polite and fashionable, and more exclusive than in these republican days, being, in a manner, the outposts of the British aristocracy, where all places of dignity and profit were secured for younger sons and poor but proud relatives. During the session of the Legislature, dinners and balls abounded, and there were occasional attempts at theatricals. The latter was an amusement for which Washington always had a relish, though he never had an opportunity to gratify it effectually. Neither was he disinclined to mingle in the dance; and we remember to have heard venerable ladies, who had been belles in his day, pride themselves on having had him for a partner, though, they added, he was apt to be a ceremonious and grave one.

In this round of rural occupation, rural amusement, and social intercourse, Washington passed several tranquil years. His already established reputation drew many visitors to Mount Vernon; some of his early companions in arms were his occasional guests, and his friends and connections linked him with some of the most prominent and worthy people of the country, who were sure to be received with cordial but simple and unpretending hospitality. He was active by nature, and eminently a man of business by habit. As judge of the County Court, and member of the House of Burgesses, he had numerous calls upon his time and thoughts, and was often drawn from home; for whatever trust he undertook he was sure to fulfil with scrupulous exactness.—Irving.

Sappho's Faultless Simplicity

There are many extraordinary things about Sappho. Unfortunately the fragments of her poetry are very few, and yet, on the strength of them, both ancient and modern times have been equally prepared to hail her as an incomparable poet. In Greek times she was, of course, "the poetess"; just as Homer was "the poet"—the one unapproachable speaker of inspired things, the Tenth Muse, as Plato called her. And when we look closer at this marvel, we shall find still further reasons for astonishment. Lyrical poetry by its very nature lends itself to a certain extravagance. When we look at it in later times in the dithyrambs of Pindar, we are conscious now and again of a certain pompous artificiality. But the lyrics of Sappho are absolutely unartificial. They have no purple patches, although they make everybody else's purple look gray and ashen-colored. When critics try to describe the impression which single lines of Sappho, or complete poems, make upon them, they use metaphors derived from fire. "Her phrases are mingled with fire," an ancient critic says. As a matter of fact, fiery is the last word which can be applied to Sappho's poems if we look at their phrasing and their tone. They have a singular restraint of their own. They never run to hyperbole or excessive ornament. They are the essence of refined and cultured simplicity—that kind of simplicity so difficult of attainment, that faultless simplicity which is the last word in Art. Despite the simplicity of the phrasing, they are so full of a subdued yet intense brilliance that, put by the side of them, other lines seem to lose their color. And like all the any work was going on, seeing to everything with his own eyes, and often aiding with his own hand.

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but who himself confesses that the real Sapphic beauty is beyond him. There has never been another Homer; nor yet has there ever been another Sappho—save where certain fragments of her power and chaste grace survive here and there in the beautiful poems of Christina Rossetti. From "Old Saws and Modern Instances," by W. L. Courtney.

Prinkipo

"There is hardly a scene in the world so replete with natural beauty, so rich in storied recollections, as that enclosed betwixt the Bosphorus and 'the dark blue water' that swiftly glides and gently swells between the winding Dardanelles."

"We have left the Plain of Troy behind, and can almost fancy that we saw the mound of Patroclus; there beyond is 'many-fountained Ida,' and opposite stands the rocky island of Tenedos, where the Danaï moored their feet during the ten weary years of the siege. We are entering the Hellespont, where the Theban maid fell from the golden ram. . . . High on the right, ever veiled with clouds, rises Bithynian Olympus, beneath which, we know, cluster the green groves and exquisite mosques of Brusa, the old Turkish capital, invisible from the sea. We are in the enchanted land of Byron. . . . and then suddenly we are carried back to the stormy days of early Christian history, when an inlet in the southern shore of the Propontis indicates the direction of Nicaea, and the ruined site of Chalcedon comes into view. But the islands that fringe the coast take us once more to a new region of association, not ancient history, nor yet romance, but modern politics; for these are the Prince's Isles, where the British fleet lay during the critical weeks when the death warrant of Turkey was being drawn up at St. Stefano exactly opposite."

Thus writes Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole. "As you approach Constantinople from the Marmora the European shore looms afar as an uninteresting flat with no break of hills on the horizon," says another writer. "The Prince's Islands, on the contrary, with their pretty seaside summer towns and line on line of low mountains far beyond, half lost in the blue depths of haze, make the Asiatic side a dream of wonder in the twilight."

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava mentions Prinkipo several times in her "Russian and Turkish Journals," this being a favorite yachting picnic. "Our half-holiday. We started directly after lunch in the Antelope, and went to the island of Prinkipo. The voyage took two hours and a half, passing all down the Bosphorus into the Sea of Marmora, and the day was lovely. When we landed we were surrounded by crowds of donkey-boys," and it was only with difficulty, she says, that way was made for them to mount. "The two Miss Bartholewys and I, and all the gentlemen, rode donkeys, mine being a superior creature with a charming canter. Katie, Mrs. Plunkett, Lord Bath, and Count Corti went in a carriage, but they got the worst of it afterward, as they had to walk up a very steep hill. The road was good, and the views lovely, and the air (alas!) very superior to that of Therapia. The smell of pine woods, too, was delicious. We got very high up, and perched ourselves upon rocks, from which we could see mountains and sea and islands, and Constantinople in the distance."

Halfness

Halfness is the great enemy of spiritual worth; whatever shames half-doing out of men is of unspeakable value.—John Stuart Mill.

Washington and Lowell

The birthday of Washington not only recalls a great historic figure, but it reminds us of the quality of great citizenship. His career is at once inspiration and our rebuke. Whatever is lofty, fair, and patriotic in public conduct, instinctively we call by his name; whatever is base, selfish, and unworthy, is shamed by the luster of his life. Like the flaming sword turning every way that guarded the gate of Paradise, Washington's example is the beacon shining at the opening of our annals and lighting the path of our national life.

But the service that makes great citizenship is as various as genius and temperament. Washington's conduct of the war was not more valuable to the country than his organization of the government, and it was not his special talent, but his character, that made both of these services possible.

It is not only Washington the soldier and the statesman, but Washington the citizen, whom we chiefly remember. Americans are accused of making an excellent and patriotic Virginia gentleman into a mythological hero or demigod. But what mythological hero or demigod is a figure so fair? We say nothing of him today that was not said by those who saw and knew him, and in phrases more glowing than ours, and the concentrated light of a hundred years discloses nothing to mar the nobility of the incomparable man.

Lowell's birth on Washington's birthday seems to me a happy coincidence because each is so admirable an illustration of the two forces whose union has made American Massachusetts and Virginia, although of different origin and character, were the two colonial leaders. In Virginia politics, as in the aristocratic salons of the French Revolution, there was always a theoretical democracy; but the spirit of the State was essentially aristocratic and conservative. Virginia was the Cavalier of the Colonies, Massachusetts was the Puritan; and when John Adams, New England personified, said in the Continental Congress that Washington ought to be General, the Puritan and Cavalier clasped hands. The union of Massachusetts and Virginia for that emergency foretold the final union of the States, after a mighty travail of difference, indeed, and long years of strife.

This was the consummation which the Continental Congress did not see, but which was none the less forecast when John Adams proposed Washington for the chief revolutionary command. It is the vision which still inspires the life and crowns the hope of every generous American, and it has had no truer interpreter and poet than Lowell. Well was he born on the anniversary of Washington's birth, for no American was ever more loyal to the lofty spirit, the grandeur of purpose, the patriotic integrity; none ever felt more deeply the scorn of ignoble and canting Americanism, which invest the name of Washington with imperishable glory.—George William Curtis, in a speech before the Brooklyn Institute, Feb. 22, 1848, in pursuance of the provision made by the founder of the Institute, Augustus Graham, for a lecture to be delivered on every anniversary of Washington's birthday, "on the character of that great man, or of some other benefactor of America."

An Englishwoman's Tribute

Land of the West! though passing brief the record of thine age, Thou hast a name that darkens all on history's wide page. Let all the blasts of Fame ring out—thine shall be loudest far; Let others boast their satellites—thou hast the planet star. Thou hast a name whose characters of light shall ne'er depart: 'Tis stamped upon the dustiest brain, and warms the coldest heart; A war-cry fit for any land where freedom is to be won; Land of the West! it stands alone—it is thy Washington. He fought, but not with love of strife; He struck but to defend; And ere he turned a people's foe, he sought to be a friend; He strove to keep his country's right by reason's gentle word, And sighed when fell injustice threw the challenge sword to sword. He stood, the firm, the wise, the patriot, and the sage; He showed no deep, avenging hate, no burst of despot rage; He stood for Liberty and Truth, and daringly led on; Till shouts of victory gave forth the name of Washington. No car of triumph bore him through a city filled with grief; No groaning captives at the wheels proclaimed him victor-chief; He broke the gyves of slavery with strong and high disdain. But cast no scepter from the links when he had rent the chain. He saved his land, but did not lay his soldier's trappings down. To change them for a regal vest and don a kingly crown. Fame was too earnest in her joy, too proud of such a son. To let a robe and title mask her noble Washington. England, my heart is truly thine, my loved, my native earth. Oh, keenly sad would be the fate that thrust me from thy shore, And faltering my breath that sighed, "Farewell forevermore!" But did I meet such adverse lot, I would not seek to dwell Where older heroes wrought the deeds for Homer's song to tell. "Away, thou gallant ship!" I'd cry, "and bear me safely on. But bear me from my own fair land to that of Washington." —Eliza Cook.

Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MAN who cannot manifest confidence will never inspire confidence. Confidence is a supreme trust in good, or, to put it rather more scientifically, a clear understanding of the law of Principle. Law, it must be remembered, is that in which no variation is possible. Consequently, since Principle is necessarily harmonious, confidence is a reliance, based upon experience, on the inviolability of harmony. "Harmony," Mrs. Eddy writes, in a comprehensive paragraph on page 304 of Science and Health, "is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense. Truth is not contaminated by error. Harmony in man is as beautiful as in music, and discord is unnatural, unreal."

All this, of course, is the very reverse of mere human experience. But then, ordinary human experience is built on a definition of law which is at once finite and fallible. Human experience commonly gives to a man as much, if not more, confidence in evil than in good. And this is because the human mind has never begun to comprehend the meaning of the term, the Unity of God. An understanding of this term once reached, and reached in a ratio capable of demonstration, must necessarily enthrone confidence in good. "The confidence inspired by Science," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 368 of Science and Health, "lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal. Error is a coward before Truth. Divine Science insists that time will prove all this."

Now the Apostle James has insisted on the obvious truism that faith without works, theory without demonstration, is dead. The trouble of humanity, therefore, is summed up, not in accepting the abstract theory that confidence should be supreme, but in manifesting such a confidence. The human mind, being human, is sensuous at every turn. It quite naturally regards Principle as abstract, and clings to humanity. That, surely, was the meaning of Jesus' warning to Mary Magdalene, in the garden of the ascension, "Touch me not." The Greek text makes this considerably clearer. "Μη μου ἅπτου." "Do not cling to me." In other words, Do not cling to the human Jesus, but fling all your confidence around the Christ, Truth Christ Jesus' own reason, for saying this makes his meaning even plainer. "For," he added, "I am not yet ascended, that is to say, has not yet entirely given place to the Son of God, the human mind has not entirely vanished before the manifestation of the Mind of Christ."

This, surely, was also the intention of Christ Jesus' marvelous lesson bestowed, a little later, on Peter, as to the true meaning of love. Love must be confidence, and confidence must be love. But just as true confidence had, as Mary was shown, to be confidence in the Christ and not in Jesus, so true love has to be spiritual and not physical. This accounts for Jesus' play, as shown in the Greek text, on the two words ἀγάπη and φιλία, the one referring to spiritual, the other to mere human love and trust. Peter, conscious presumably of his humanity, was unwilling to claim a love for the Christ rather than for Jesus. And Christ Jesus, after two failures to move him, had to be content to leave it there. Had Peter possessed the confidence of Christ Jesus in the omnipotence of the Christ, Truth, he would never have denied the Christ by the fire of Caiaphas; had he possessed the confidence of John, he would have demonstrated the power of the Christ, as John demonstrated it in Patmos.

Unfortunately for humanity, it has manifested the frailties of Peter much more generally than his virtues. There have always been more Lancelots than Galahads in the world. Indeed the sensuousness of the human mind, as opposed to the purity of the divine Mind, has been wonderfully expressed in reference to this very Lancelot. It is contained in the lines in which Tennyson contrasted, largely unconscious of how truly he was building, the characters of Lancelot and of Arthur:

"I thought I could not breathe in that fine air. That pure severity of perfect light—I wanted warmth and color, which I found in Lancelot."

There you have, in the mouth of Guinevere, the cry of the demoniac in the tombs, in another form, "Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?"

Rome, however, as the Latin proverb says, was not built in a day, and the human being does not put off the carnal mind except after a stern struggle. In the midst of this struggle there is never any reason for losing confidence in the ultimate victory of Principle, nor is there any excuse for failing to manifest a daily confidence in good. Yet this is exactly, perhaps inevitably, the temptation which comes to the ordinary human being. Evil, viewed in the false perspective of the human mind, looms so large that its force is constantly exaggerated. Yet its bulk is always that of the mountain which can be removed to yonder place, and its energy that of the herd of swine which may be sent running down a steep place into the sea. If you set angry with it, you are at its mercy, for that moment you have endowed it with power and reality. "It is error," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 369 of Sci-

ence and Health, "even to murmur at to be angry over sin." If a man had any real confidence in good, he would never be made angry by evil, for he would know that he possessed the mastery over it.

This very fact should give men confidence in dealing with their fellow men, and destroy that suspicion and distrust which are the canker of social intercourse. The habit of thanking God that you are not as other men are is a dangerous one. It is apt, indeed it is sure, to lead to judging unrighteous judgment, a mental habit that, sooner or later, must bring the unrighteous judge himself before the tribunal of Principle. Human motives are sufficiently complex to cause even wise men to be sometimes doubtful of their own. When it comes to analyzing your neighbor's, the complexity is apt to prove a little dangerous to the analyst. Therefore, Jesus said, "Judge not, that ye be not judged." Have a little more confidence in your neighbor, and perhaps not so much in your own infallibility.

His Monument

Think not to transfer to a tablet or a column the tribute which is due from yourselves. Just honor to Washington can only be rendered by observing his precepts and imitating his example. Similitude decommunes. He has built his own monument. We, and those who come after us in successive generations, are its appointed, its privileged guardians. The widespread republic is the future monument to Washington. Maintain its independence. Uphold its Constitution. Preserve its union. Defend its liberty. Let it stand before the world in all its original strength and beauty, securing peace, order, equality, and freedom to all within its boundaries, and shedding light and hope and joy upon the pathway of human liberty throughout the world, and Washington needs no other monument. Other structures may fitly testify our veneration for him; this and this alone can adequately illustrate his services to mankind.—Robert C. Winthrop.

In Spring

See how the trees and the osiers lithe Are green bedecked and the woods are blithe, The meadows have donned their cape of flowers, The air is soft with the sweet May showers, And the birds make melody. . . .

The lazy hum of the busy bees Murmureth through the almond trees, The juncos flaunt a gay, blonde head, The primrose peeps from a mossy bed, And the violets scent the lane. —Ernest Dowson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1919

EDITORIALS

Washington and Chatlam

THE birthday of George Washington falls this year amidst circumstances of peculiar appropriateness. For a second time in its history the United States of America finds itself having assisted the world in working out a great triumph of popular liberties. When a final balance comes to be struck it will probably be found that the era which reunited the two divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race has achieved a greater victory for freedom even than that which separated them. Still, the passions of men being what they are, a separation was, perhaps, a necessary prelude to the events of today. And, curiously enough, it was the German mind which caused the separation, just as it was the German mind that brought about the reconciliation.

It is probably not yet fully understood how essentially the war of American Independence sprang from the autocratic domination of a man whose temper was such that it was destined eventually to cause him the loss of his reason. George Grenville, Lord North, and those who worked with them must of course bear their share of the responsibility. It was their subservience to the temper of the German monarch which made the struggle with the colonies inevitable; just as it was the effort of Lord Chatham and Lord Shelburne to cause the English nation to assert itself through its traditions which would, had those statesmen proved successful, have prevented the great quarrel. None the less it was George Guelph, hedged round with his German belief in the divine right of kings, which swept the Grenvilles and the Norths into that fatal adventure which was to make the Atlantic Ocean the dividing line between the colonies and the mother country, and to start both of them in building up new commonwealths, one under the Stars and Stripes and the other under the Union Jack.

The bitterness with which George Guelph pursued his aim is almost incredible to those who do not know the story. The instinct of the country told it that the ministers were wrong. And London led the way in the demand for the dismissal of the ministers. But England had still to free itself from the divine right before it could find reconciliation with the colonies. And, for the moment, the power of the German King was able to render the people inarticulate. It was Parliament and not the people who took the fatal step, and in the Parliament which took that step George Guelph and none other was supreme. He was at once his own Foreign Secretary and his own Home Secretary, for the men who filled these offices acted solely at his instigation. Every atom of patronage passed through his hands, so that he wielded the immense power which is reserved in an autocracy for a man who has the gifts to give. Not even Frederick the Great, auditing the Prussian budget down to the last shaler, claimed for himself a more minute control of the details of administration. "He arranged," declared one who knew, "the whole east of administration, settled the relative places and pretensions of ministers of State, law officers and members of the household, nominated and promoted the English and Scotch judges, appointed and translated bishops and deans, and dispensed other prerogatives in the Church. He disposed of military governments, regiments, and commissions; and himself ordered the marching of troops. He gave and refused titles, honors, and pensions."

It is only necessary to realize this in order to understand how completely the breach between the mother country and the colonies was the breach of the King and not his people. Lord North might shamefacedly occupy the position of First Minister. But the first and last minister was the King. The King's power "was seen yet more," writes the great historian of the English people, "in the subjection to which the ministry that bore North's name was reduced. George was in fact the minister throughout the years of its existence; and the shame of the darkest hour of English history lies wholly at his door." It is essential today to realize the indignation of a man like Chatham, who, more than any statesman, had helped to build up Great Britain's Colonial Empire. Through the accommodating loyalty of superficial thinkers and self-seeking politicians to the idea of divine right, the idea that one man could dispose of a country and its people, he found that he opposed in vain. He fought to the end against the King's madness and the King's malignancy, but though he seemed to fail, he kept alive the Anglo-Saxon understanding of freedom in the country, and handed it down to his successors in the future, to whom the rotten borough and the divine right were to become anathema.

Still, if the greatest of English statesmen, the man whom the country delighted to honor, felt himself powerless against the Germanization of the government, it may be imagined how much more the great Virginian, living in the freedom of the West, far from the ideals of Hanover and Herrenhausen, viewed the effort, first, to rule the colonies through the German drill-sergeant, and, second, to reduce them to submission by German bayonets. It was against the German idea that George Washington drew his sword. And though, unfortunately, there grew up, as the war progressed, a bitter schism between the mother country itself and the colonies, it was not the instinct which had brought the Puritans of the North or the Cavaliers of the South into the States, which was the cause of that quarrel, but the autocratic temper of Herrenhausen which, some century and a half later, was to be manifested again in Potsdam. It was the great-grand-grandson of George III who sent the German troops over the border into Belgium, in 1914, as it was his great-grand-grandfather who sent the Hessian troops over the Atlantic in the Eighteenth Century.

But a great change had taken place in the meantime in England. The Parliament of George V was as entirely opposed to the policy of Potsdam as the Parliament of George III had been in favor of that of Herrenhausen.

As a result the armies of the United Kingdom and the armies of the United States were to join, in the era of Woodrow Wilson, in fighting together the battle which they had fought against one another, in the era of George Washington. Then one day, in the hour of victory, President Wilson was to come to London, and to be welcomed by the City, at the foot of the statue of that great British statesman, who, in the day of Washington, had had the courage to declare that if he had been an American and not an Englishman, in the same circumstances in which Washington found himself, he too would have been a rebel with Washington.

The Position of the Isle of Man

ALTHOUGH the world has many larger and more important questions to be interested in and concerned about than the affairs of the Isle of Man, there is something about the little island in the middle of the Irish Sea, with its long history, its separate constitution, and its time-honored customs and privileges, which makes a special and also very general appeal. The war has dealt hardly with the Isle of Man. For many years prior to 1914, its popularity as a pleasure resort had been steadily growing. From June to September, every year, the boats from or to Liverpool, Heysham, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast would be crowded with holiday makers going or coming, and the islanders laid themselves out to cater for all manner of demands and purses. When the great struggle broke out, however, many of the best boats, requisitioned by the government, "went to the war"; traveling became difficult and protracted, and, with the advent of the submarine, the holiday traffic was reduced to a shadow of its former self. The long rows of boarding-houses, looking out over the wonderful stretch of Douglas Bay, remained desolately empty, and most of the famous "amusements" which closed their doors early in 1914 have been obliged to keep them closed ever since.

All concerned, however, the landladies, the caterers, the shopkeepers, who ministered to the wants of the great army of holiday makers, in the summer months, pluckily devoted themselves to making the best of things. New industries were started, and, with the formation of a large internment camp near Peel, with its consequent small army of soldiers and workmen and their families, the islanders carved out for themselves a tolerable *modus vivendi*.

Now that the war is over, they are naturally looking forward to a revival of their former prosperity, and a committee has been formed to deal with the work of reconstruction. The task is one of considerable complexity, and one in which government assistance will be essential in several directions, but, especially, in the matter of transport. Without an adequate service of ships from the island to the three kingdoms, the hopes of the Manx people for the season of 1919 cannot be fulfilled. It is, moreover, generally recognized that some kind of loan will have to be forthcoming to enable the landladies and hotel keepers to open their houses again for the reception of visitors. The question of shipping is, of course, a question of the world's needs, but when other, more pressing demands have been met, the authorities will, no doubt, give early consideration to the claims of the Isle of Man. As to the loan, it is really only a question of a good investment, for the Isle of Man, one may be sure, has lost none of its popularity. It is particularly interesting and welcome to find, however, that efforts are being made to continue the enterprises that the war has produced on the island, thus reducing the dependence of a great portion of the inhabitants upon the annual influx of visitors. The problem may, and, no doubt, does present many difficulties, but it is one which is eminently worth while solving, whatever the difficulties may be, and they are by no means insuperable. Manxland supported itself for centuries before "visitors" were thought of, and can do so again.

Canada and the Alien Enemy

A QUESTION of ever-growing importance in Canada, as in many other countries, is that of the public attitude and policy toward the alien enemy. Canada has not dealt harshly, or even drastically, with the enemy alien within her borders during the war. Large numbers of them, it is true, have been interned, but the majority have been left free to go about their usual vocations, subject only to the mildest restrictions. The result of this has been that the enemy alien has flourished exceedingly. Wages have been high, and the demand for labor strong and steady. Indeed, the anti-loafing law, which was in operation throughout Canada until quite recently, compelled the enemy alien to work with a regularity and persistence, in the majority of cases, very foreign to his inclination and habit, at the same time putting money into his pocket to quite an unwonted extent. In the stress of war there was no way of avoiding this, even if it had been desirable to avoid it. The work of the country had to be done, and the country could make use of all the labor that could be requisitioned; but those who kept in touch with the situation recognized, from the first, that it was a condition of affairs which was essentially a war condition, and could not "carry over" into the days of peace.

And so, today, with Canadian troops returning to Canada from overseas at the rate of thousands a week, spreading themselves throughout the length and breadth of the country, seeking to take up their old positions or to find new employment, the position of the enemy alien daily becomes more difficult. And, as has generally been the case, the enemy alien has himself to thank for the greater part of his troubles. Far from seeking to make any return to the country which gave him refuge, liberty, and opportunity to prosper, the enemy alien in Canada has uniformly shown himself arrogant and offensive, openly professing views foreign to the ideals of the country. Wherever, indeed, opinion is sought throughout the Dominion, the view as to the attitude of the alien enemy is the same, and in many different ways, of late, public opinion in Canada has been showing itself in favor of solving the enemy alien problem by doing away with it altogether.

The question is one full of complexities, but it is clear from the recent statement on the subject made by

the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, that the government is fully awake to its importance, and is determined to take drastic action wherever it may be necessary. Deportation of those enemy aliens who are accounted dangerous and undesirable is already being carried out as speedily as international complications will permit; whilst the Peace Conference has been approached with a view to securing the necessary shipping, and with a further view to having the conference especially consider "the stipulations which may be necessary in the peace treaty to enable deportation from Canada, for a period after the official conclusion of peace, of dangerous and undesirable persons of enemy nationality and for their admittance to the countries of their origin."

Such a provision would cover a very wide field, and with summary powers already vested in the county and district court judges to determine who is a dangerous or undesirable alien enemy, the meshes of the net are seen to have been rendered very small indeed. The further development of the situation will be watched with interest, not only in Canada but in many other countries having similar problems. Meanwhile, it is welcome to find that those who are most insistent on the necessity of dealing drastically with the alien enemy are also most insistent that all violence against him must be sternly suppressed and discontinued. Canada has so far kept her hands clean as regards these people. She will, no doubt, continue to do so.

James Russell Lowell

IN THE United States, today, many thousands of people, in their various ways, and entirely aside from all organized programs, are giving thought and paying willing and cheerful respect to the memory of James Russell Lowell. His centenary, indeed, will not pass unnoticed in any English-speaking country on the earth, for Lowell was one of a coterie of famous Americans, the coterie to which Emerson, Thoreau, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Holmes, and the rest of the Concord-Atlantic-Monthly group belonged, which has long since been accepted as completely as the Queen Anne, Georgian, and Victorian coteries by the English-reading world.

Lowell has been called a man of contradictions, because he was a high-caste Puritan who displayed low-caste sympathies; because he was a profound scholar who took delight in wandering off into the realm of popular imagination and in indulgence in the luxury of questionable grammar and worse spelling; because, frequently, when he might have been dealing with things "more suited to his learning and his station," in an exalted, if dreary vein, he preferred to address himself to, and to talk down to, the level of the hard-fisted and hard-headed seaman of the land.

The truth is that James Russell Lowell, notwithstanding ancestry, culture, scholarship, collegiate honors, the adulation of a set that might have blighted his intellectual powers, and the opposition of another set that might have destroyed his usefulness, or, perhaps, because of these, was as thoroughgoing a democrat as his native commonwealth ever produced.

What he possessed in the way of human knowledge, so far as schools could impart and his mentality could absorb it, is hardly a subject for discussion at this late day. His eminence in learning has been attested and recognized by great universities on both sides of the Atlantic. Neither is it at all necessary to say that he possessed the gifts of the essayist, the poet, the satirist, and the pamphleteer to an extraordinary degree. Lowell's greatness as a thinker and a writer need not be reasserted in this or any other celebration in his honor. His place is fixed, his reputation is established in literature. In diplomacy he acquitted himself with tact, discretion, and dignity. A magnifying glass would fail to discover a flaw in the Lowell escutcheon. But his name would not be treasured by the people, nor would his memory be popularly honored, simply because of a favorable verdict on the correctness of his attitude by a jury of his peers. What he is remembered and liked for by the multitude is the fact that he did more, perhaps, than any other man of his class, up to his time, toward smashing the mischievous belief that the university and the university-bred have nothing in common with practical politics.

It would not be true to say that James Russell Lowell was ever a practical politician. It is true, however, as some recent students of his career and of his character have discovered, that he was a pioneer in the field which eventually was to open its gates wide to so practical a politician as Professor Woodrow Wilson. Since his time "schoolmasters," "college theorists," and "scholarly idealists" have felt more at liberty, not only to enter the political field, but to prove their worthiness of the confidence of the electorate. In a recent editorial appreciation of Lowell, the New York Tribune said of him:

He was a democrat—in fundamental ways one of the deepest we have ever had. To him democracy was more than a scheme of government—it was a spirit of life whose mission would not be fulfilled until every man, full-statured in his personal independence, was linked to his fellow man through a free and joyous cooperation based on intelligence. Not without significance is the fact that he was one of the first to realize Lincoln's greatness.

Lincoln was a man, an American, a democrat, after Lowell's heart. He rose to Lowell's ideal, and Lowell, unlike many of his fastidious contemporaries, accepted "the rail-splitter" for his worth, and asked no questions. In a period when it was a question whether the dreams of the founders of his country would come true or vanish into thin air, Lowell was one of those men who grasped and clung to everything that promised hope for down-trodden humanity. And Lincoln, in the debate with Douglas, expressed Lowell's inmost thoughts, aspirations, and convictions.

Time was when Lowell antagonized a large number of his countrymen, but the day has long since passed when expression of the opinions which once aroused this antagonism would cause a ripple of discord in the nation. The sentiments with regard to human freedom that once were supposed to be peculiar to Lowell and a few of his "fanatical school" have long been shared by the overwhelming mass of his countrymen of all sections. It was these sentiments that drove the American people

finally into a world conflict from which they thought for a time they could hold aloof, not being, as they supposed, exactly their brother's keeper. Few words ever spoken or written, let it be said, had more to do with the final determination of the United States' attitude toward autocracy in Europe than those by Lowell, which had been ground into the consciousness of the American people for nearly two generations through the medium of the public school reader:

Is true freedom but to break
Letters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scolding and abuse
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three!

Notes and Comments

A CABLE dispatch from Warsaw says that American election methods and machinery were recently used in an election in Poland. If this is true, then the independence of Poland seems assured. Assuming that the political methods and machinery used were genuinely American, the result, no matter how disputed at the polls, stood next day, and will hold good until the next election, which would be something not altogether usual in Poland.

THE "No Beer—No Work" button failing to win popularity, an attempt to arouse public enthusiasm for the liquor cause is, it seems, to be made by introducing a button with the inscription, "No Beer—No Bonds." Even at this distance, one may easily imagine the stir the appearance of such a button will cause, assuming that it does appear, and conspicuously enough to be seen, on any crowded street in any American community at any time between next April 21 and April 30. But it is likely to be worn, if worn at all, under the lapel.

AN ENTIRELY new and an apparently profitable industry seems to be growing up in the United States as a consequence of the determination of the brewers, distillers, and wholesale and retail liquor dealers to believe that something can be done to alter the sentiment of the nation with regard to the prohibition of their traffic. Some of the plans already proposed to them and accepted are ludicrously fantastic, but there is no reason to conclude that the limit of absurdity has yet been reached, or that it will be reached so long as gentlemen who live upon their wits find the field worth cultivating.

WHEN Robert Louis Stevenson was at a day school in Edinburgh he amused himself and other pupils by publishing "The Sunbeam Magazine." It was a one-man, or rather one-boy, publication, written by hand, and circulated from reader to reader; and it will be interesting to see what the single copy is now worth when the J. W. R. Crawford collection of Stevenson books and manuscripts is sold, as it is soon to be. When Mr. Crawford purchased "The Sunbeam Magazine" he paid \$1450 for it, a good figure, but a small one compared with the \$11,000 paid, the other day, for a copy of Edgar Allan Poe's first book, "Tamerlane." Nevertheless, one would like to hear Stevenson's comment on the price that grown-up collectors are now willing to pay for this single copy of the first magazine to which he ever contributed.

ONE may soon purchase, if one can afford it, the very earliest Stevenson composition that exists in manuscript, "The History of Moses," and to this ambitious youthful effort Stevenson himself once referred in a letter. He was writing from Vailima, in 1893, to a youthful admirer, in England, who confided that he had already written a play himself. Stevenson was duly impressed. "Well, I must say," he wrote back, "you seem to be a tremendous fellow! Before I was eight I used to write stories—or dictate them at least—and I had produced an excellent history of Moses, for which I got £1 from an uncle, but I had never gone the length of a play." Stevenson was six when he dictated the "History of Moses" to his mother, and the other dictations have vanished beyond the ken of collectors.

THERE has been much contradiction and counter-contradiction with regard to the project, undertaken by the United Aircraft Engineering Company, in which Roy U. Conger, son of the former United States Minister to China, is interested. Announcement is now made that Mr. Conger and his associates, who have purchased 400 aeroplanes from the Canadian Government, have also come into possession of aviation fields, repair depots and general equipment sufficient to enable them to operate a passenger and freight line between Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario. When everything is said, this is the most tangible and businesslike step in commercial aviation yet taken west of the Atlantic.

SPEAKING of certain present tendencies in art, Frank Bishop, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who is willing to be called old-fashioned, said, in opposition to an appropriation for the art museum of that city, which he contended might be wasted in the production of purple cows and green-faced women, "The splurge of modern painting looks like a barn door used for a mixing palette." He may be old-fashioned, but he has a keen eye for color effect.

ONE of the surprises of the day is the growing conviction, more and more settled as the situation is investigated, that the women in industry cannot disappear as easily as was imagined by the gentleman who remarked, at a public meeting, "Women should now go back to their homes to keep them bright and cheerful for the wage-earners." The difficulty, as statistics begin to show, is that most of the women who were earning wages during the war were earning wages before the war and still need to earn wages after the war.